THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FRANCE.

Napoleon to M. Ollivier—Comments of the Press

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris, December 29, publishes the following note:—

"The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, who has accepted them. The members of the late Cabinet remain charged with the conduct of affairs in their respective departments until their successors shall have been appointed."

The Emperor addressed to M. Emile Olivier the following letter:—

TUILERIES, December 27, 1869—Monsieur Le Depute—The Ministers having resigned, I address myself with confidence to your patriotism, requesting you to designate to me the persons who can form with you a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body, and resolved to apply the *senatus consultum* of the 8th of September in its letter and its spirit.

I reckon on the devotedness of the Chamber to the great interests of the country, as I do on yours, to aid me in the task which I have undertaken to establish the regular working of the constitutional system.

Believe, Monsieur, in the expression of my kindly feelings. NAPOLEON.

The Emperor addressed the following letter to M. de Forcade la Roquette, Minister of the Interior:—

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Dec. 27, 1869—My Dear Monsieur de Forcade:—It is not without regret that I accept of your resignation and that of your colleagues. I am pleased to acknowledge the services which you have rendered to the country and to me personally, in executing faithfully the last reforms, and in firmly maintaining public order. Express my kindly sentiments to your colleagues, and believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

The only subject discussed by the Paris journals is the Emperor's letter to M. Emile Ollivier, which is admitted to be "a straightforward, frank, and clearly expressed communication." Indeed, some of the democratic organs seem taken by surprise both at the prompt action of his Majesty and at the explicit language used.

THE TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN.

The Scene in Court and Examination of the Accused.

The trial of Traupmann commenced on the 28th ult. Long before dawn the doors of the Court were besieged by large crowds, who evidently thought they might force an entrance with a rush. But precautions had been taken to prevent this, for about half an hour before the opening of the gates a posse of police and about a battalion of the Garde de Paris drew up and formed a line right through the crowd, and down this line no one was allowed to pass who was not the bearer of a ticket. The bar have a private entrance of their own, and mustered in great force, a large number of young *avocats* unceremoniously occupying the seats reserved for ticket-holders. In the interval between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings the scene was curious. Ladies in quiet toilettes occupied the front seats behind the *avocats*, magistrates and jurymen were packed around; here was a soldier, there an usher; and a ring of animated spectators rose in thick press in the background. Arranged on a table in view of all were the witnesses against the murderer—the clothes found on his victims, even to the light-blue gown worn by the baby-girl, Marie Hortense, and in order, beside this mournful wardrobe, were arranged the instruments of the crime—the shovel with which the graves were dug at Pantin, the short pick with which the children had most likely been done to death, the horn-hafted knife discovered sticking in the corpse of Gustave Kinck, and the jars containing the entrails of his father. The plan of the field of blood at Pantin was also exhibited, and formed not the least interesting of the grim paraphernalia of the court. There is a dead silence in the assembly, and an eager drawing-in of the breath as the President cries, "Usher, bring in the accused." By a spontaneous movement every one rises, and strains on tip-toe to catch a better sight of the criminal who has filled France with the story of his deeds for the past three months, and has made Traupmann a synonym for all that is truculent. A boyish figure appears, flanked by the burly frames of two gendarmes. Every eye is turned towards it—that is Traupmann himself! He looks uneasy as he enters, but gathers confidence quickly, and turns his gaze in the direction of the jury. He is somewhat under the middle size, meagre in form, and of a boyish build. There is something almost childish in his features as seen from the front, but his profile gives more telling indication as to what his character is, the amount of firmness that must underlie those frail proportions, the savage energy of his nature, and the tenacious perseverance that can have coolly planned and consecutively carried out the massacre of a family. His forehead recedes, his backhead is heavy, a villainous lower jaw projects, and gives a sinister effect to the under portion of his face. The nose is long and aquiline, and rather finely cut, his eye is firm, a light down beard is visible on his upper lip, and fringes his cheeks, which are pale assuredly, but not remarkably so for such an occasion as this. An abundant crop of brown hair is brushed back from his forehead, and carried behind his ears. The dress of the criminal is such as an ordinary workman might wear—a topcoat, the worse for wear, a waistcoat of dark velvet, and trousers of brown cloth.

The brave ship-caulker, Hauguel, who had rescued Traupmann from his attempt to drown himself at Havre, and Ferrand, the gendarme who had effected his arrest, came in for particular remark.

The trial was resumed on Wednesday. The prisoner appeared much the same as the day previous, though, if anything, rather paler. The prisoner declared that Gustave Kinck was killed by his accomplice, and that he was not the murderer. He still persisted in the statements and denials he has already made. Twenty-four witnesses were examined, but no fresh evidence was produced.

The gendarmes Ferrand, Calfat, Haufel, and other witnesses were also examined. The President praised the conduct of Ferrand and Haufel, and his remarks were greatly applauded. Dr. Bergeron gave evidence to the effect that one man would be capable of accomplishing all the murders of which Traupmann is accused, and similar evidence was given by Dr. Fardien. Traupmann objected to these statements, and said he was not a Hercules; but Dr. Bergeron, who has examined the prisoner, declared that he has acquired a certain strength and agility from the exercise of his profession of engineer.

THE IMPERIAL ASSASSIN.

Sketch of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name figures so prominently in connection with the quarrel arising out of an article in the *Marseillaise*, has had an adventurous career, and, unlike his elder brother, Lucien, has chiefly followed military pursuits. He is the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I, and was born at Rome in 1815. In 1832 he came to this country to join his uncle, Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Colombia and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with disfavor by the Papal Government, which in 1836 intimated to him that he should leave the Papal States. Surrounded by a troop of mounted police, he wounded two and killed their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After a rather long detention at Fort Saint Angelo, in Rome, he returned to this country. He next went England, and thence to the island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained almost unaided a deadly combat. The English Government having induced him to leave the Italian and Greek coasts, he left for London, after vainly offering his services to France, and to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, on hearing the news of the revolution he hastened to Paris, recalled to the public the life and opinions of his father, who had always entertained republican principles, and obtained a military appointment. He was elected in Corsica to the Constituent Assembly, and was placed on the Committee on War. He usually voted with the extreme Left, and against having two Chambers; for the right to labor; progressive taxation; amnesty for the transported prisoners; and in favor of the entire republican constitution. On many occasions he testified to the sentiments of his cousin, Louis Napoleon. After the election of December 10, he continued to sit with the Mountain party, and disapproved of the expedition to Rome. The democrats received a consistent support from him, except in relation to personal matters of the President. Re-elected for Corsica, he acted as one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the Right was often excited by his democratic ardor.

M. Pierre Bonaparte also energetically denied that any projects were entertained respecting a *coup d'etat*, in rather unparliamentary language. He showed the same intractable disposition in his military conduct. In 1849, he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the siege of Zaachta, and then, before the assault, and without permission, he returned to France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme Right, received the express approbation of the Assembly.

The *coup d'etat* having placed in an awkward position the members of the Bonaparte family, who had pronounced in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, M. Pierre Bonaparte retired to private life. At the re-establishment of the empire he received, with his brothers, the title of Prince, but without being any longer one of the Imperial family. He does not much frequent the Court of the Tuileries, lives sometimes in Corsica, to gratify his taste for hunting, and at other times at a country house at Auteuil. He devotes part of his leisure to literary pursuits, and translated Niccolini's tragedy of *Nabuchodonosor* into French verse.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION.

Great Destruction of Life and Property at Campeche, Mexico—Sad Scenes.

The Campeche *Espiritu Publico* of a recent date says:—

The capital of this State has been disturbed by a fearful inundation. Its lamentable results will be felt for some time. For seven days past the rain has fallen from the afternoon until midnight; but on the 26th abovesaid, it commenced to rain with such abundance that the *akalches* (low lands) poured forth their currents of water upon the town with considerable impetuosity. At 8 P. M. the water commenced to rise violently on the wards of San Francisco, Santa Anna, Guadaloupe, and San Roman, having reached on the same night, at 10 o'clock, the height of two metres on the inland gate, inside the walls, and four metres outside. The whole town was aroused by the cries and lamentations of the unhappy people of the wards, who implored for aid on seeing their lives threatened, not only by the water which rose fast, but by the violence of the current, which carried off every object. Boats were immediately provided by the civil authorities and the citizens, to save the lives of those outside the walls, but all efforts were impotent in these moments against the force of the current. Only a few boats could reach Santa Anna, and the streets of the inland gate inside the walls, and thus were saved a large number of families who had climbed to the walls, trees, and house tops. Some poor wretches, exhausted by fatigue, or not being able to resist the current, let go their hold and perished with their children. The water had thrown down some walls and several straw and stone houses. The people could be seen rushing everywhere, searching for boats to aid the sufferers, and lighting fires to facilitate the means of salvation, as the night was extremely dark. The families outside the walls were somewhat relieved by the boats which had reached them, and by 3 o'clock A. M., on the 27th ult., the moon had commenced to shine, thus making the situation less painful. The spectacle was a touching and sorrowful one; everywhere could be seen the unfortunates, who had saved their lives with great difficulty, contemplating the loss of their property, their clothes, and what is more yet, their children and their parents. After daylight on the 27th the picking up of the bodies was commenced.

The cemetery of San Roman was completely destroyed. The stone walls and the tombs were carried away by the sea.

The people of Campeche conducted themselves in a heroic manner in the moments of great anguish, and once more gave a proof of their charitable hearts and their interest in the good of humanity. The same can be said of the first battalion of Cazadores and the regular artillery.

This overflow almost equalled the great storm of the 7th of September, 1807, which almost destroyed the city of Campeche.

The cemetery of San Roman presented, on the 28th ultimo, a picture worthy of one of those paintings envied by photography itself. The wall in front of the edifice, and on the eastern side, was forced out of its cements by the water inclosed in the cemetery and which entered by a small door in the southeastern angle, carrying the rubbish to the seashore, a distance of some 20 metres. The sepulchres, made of stone and about a metre in depth, were carried off by the current, and the remains scattered, even some bodies which had been interred recently, along the shore of San Roman, the current making great excavations and obstructions from where the water precipitated itself with such impetuosity and a noise so horrible that it seemed to us to look like Niagara Falls.

On the same ward of San Roman, on the memorable night of the 26th, the water discharged all its force through one of the streets near to the bridge, making a canal as wide as the street, and carrying off many houses.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Selling Out a Queer Old Woman on the Levee.

It will be remembered that about two years ago the city condemned and purchased some property on the levee, including the row of houses between Fourth and Bullitt streets. Among these was an old, dilapidated one known as the "Blue House," from its peculiar color. The city has been renting all except this one, it being in such a bad condition that people were afraid to live in it. There is now (and has been from time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary") an old, shabby, and half-crazy woman living in a room in the second story of this house. How she got or when she got there no one can tell. The city official who collects rent from the tenants along there only knows that the woman was there when the property fell into the city's hands. The neighbors say she was there when they came. The collector of rent has endeavored to make her pay for the use of the room, but in vain. He has threatened to put her out, but has himself been put out several times in the attempt. She has a great long sabre, which is her only means of defense, and she often makes use of it to the terror of her neighbors. Besides her sabre there is a large Newfoundland dog with which she amuses herself daily at the river by playing in the water and often wading in up to her waist, and splashing around to the eminent delight of the big woolly fellow of a dog, who occasionally takes a journey over to the head of the falls and back by way of variety. How she subsists is a mystery, but both she and her dog manage to survive—luxuriously for all we know. She is known as the "Queen of Sheba." The house in which she lives having become so dangerous as to be considered a public nuisance, the city has ordered it to be torn down and the material sold. The sale took place Saturday afternoon, but not, it appears, without the serious intervention of its wrathy tenant. The crowd of buyers had assembled, and the auctioneer mounted his stand before the old lady knew anything about the matter. After a short explanation in regard to the object of the sale, etc., he commenced, "how much," "how much," "how much," "how much am I offered for the house, with the Queen and dog thrown in?" "How much," "give me a bid." "Twenty five dollars," called out one of the bidders. "Twenty-five dollars I'm offered to start it; who says fifty?" Just then there was a crash on the stairs, a scatterment among the bystanders, and out came the "Queen of Sheba," her vengeful sabre flashing high above her head, and imprecations flowing from her lips in terrifying profusion. Before the auctioneer could collect himself she was on him, and, with one swing of her sword, down he came from his barrel without respect to shins or clean clothes. It is said that the direful Queen ran him into the river, but that may be a little exaggerated. Anyhow, the sale was materially interfered with for the time being, and the old lady with her dog and sabre still holds possession, and says that she intends to stay there till the front part falls out, anyway. The place is now fenced in, so as to prevent persons from passing dangerously near to the impending walls.—*Louisville Journal, Jan. 10.*

THE CHURCH SCANDAL.

The Impious Scoundrel, Cooke—The Facts Relative to the Elopement—From the Footlights to the Altar.

No news has yet been received as to the present whereabouts of the Rev. Horace Cooke, of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, who eloped from New York on Friday with Miss Mattie Johnston. He was last seen on Friday evening leaving a ferry boat at Jersey City, and is thought to have left for Europe in the steamer City of Brussels. Telegrams have been sent in numerous directions by Mr. Johnston, but as yet without success. Mr. Johnston is a wealthy man, and will spare no expense to regain his misguided child.

Mr. Cooke received $2000 a year salary, besides rent and fuel. He had been paid up to the 1st of January. He took his clothing along with him, but the young lady was entirely unprovided with baggage. A deep sympathy is felt by the congregation for the bereaved wife and son of Mr. Cooke, who have been left destitute of funds. They will be duly cared for.

The painful news of Mr. Cooke's flight has excited regret not only on account of the young lady and others concerned, but on his own. He had become widely esteemed among those who knew him.

THE SCOUNDREL'S ANTECEDENTS.

He was born in this city, and early in life contemplated going on the stage, but became converted to a serious life at the prayer meetings once held in Burton's Theatre and in the Forsyth Street Church. He became a minister in 1863, and joined the New York Eastern Conference. He was first appointed to the Methodist Church of Astoria. From thence he went to Flushing and Mamaroneck, and finally, in May last, to his late field of labor. In Mamaroneck he is accused of having misled another young woman under similar circumstances, with the exception of the elopement.

MISS JOHNSTON.

Miss Johnston is a pretty, rosy-checked girl of 16, with a round, short figure, and black hair and eyes. She was in the senior class of the Twelfth Street Grammar School, under the tuition of Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh, and the statements of both that lady and her pupils testify to her good scholarship and invariably amiable, modest disposition. Much grief is felt for her by them all. She became a probationer in the Seventh Street Church soon after the advent of Mr. Cooke, and was quite open in her innocent expressions of admiration concerning him. Upon his departure for Europe she handed him a note, which called the blessing of God upon his welfare and the safety of his voyage. During his absence he corresponded with her. His letters were seen by the young lady's family, and were chiefly of a religious character.

PREMONITORY LOVE SYMPTOMS.

On Mr. Cooke's return he was observed at times to be abstracted in his manner, and never desirous of prolonging conversations. His walks with Miss Johnston were noticed, and he was once seen carrying her books as she left school, but no suspicion was excited at the time. She was a teacher in the church Sunday School, and his opportunities of meeting her there and at class and prayer-meetings were frequent.

THE ELOPEMENT.

On finally determining to elope, Mr. Cooke privately packed a trunk on Thursday last, after sending his wife and son to a lecture of Milburn, the blind preacher, and on Friday desired his wife to carry a message for him. While she was on the errand he procured the removal of the trunk to a point where he probably afterwards called for it. On Friday afternoon he informed his wife that he was going out for a short time. She said, "Be sure and be back in time for the prayer meeting," and he replied that he would.

A THUNDER CLAP.

The next day, while anxious at his absence, she received the following note:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

. . . .

I am on my last plank. You will never see my face again. I hope Baldwin will be a better man than his father. HORACE COOKE.

Mrs. Cooke had heard that Miss Johnston was also missing, and at once realized the fact of the elopement. Her affliction may be imagined. She told a friend that for sixteen years she had been a slave to her husband, and that this cruel blow utterly prostrated her.

A LETTER TO MR. JOHNSTON.

At the same hour on Saturday morning Mr. Johnston also received a letter from Cooke, as follows:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.—I love Mattie. I will care for her tenderly, kindly, lovingly. Inconsistent as it may appear with my present conduct, I ask for no mercy, but am ready to pay with my life for the possession of the woman I adore. HORACE COOKE.

A CIGAR AT A FANCY ANGLE.

Various reports have arisen regarding the antecedents of Mr. Cooke, since his departure. He is said to have been seen leaving the New York Hotel on Thursday, in an unclerical pair of corn-colored kids, and with a cigar in his mouth at an angle of forty-five degrees. Others say that he had been a victim to panel thieves during nightly indiscretions; that these had learned his name by means of letters in his pockets, and had perpetually blackmailed him.

—While the authorities of two towns in Maine were disputing which should support a pauper family, three of the children belonging to it starved to death.

—The wind on Sunday blew off the hat of a little girl, as she was walking with her father in Trenton. Her father and she turned and hurried after it, and the next moment the spire of the Fourth Presbyterian Church fell with a crash across the sidewalk at the very place where they had just been. It is an ill wind, etc.

—Two prominent members of the Methodist Church in Talbotton, Georgia, who had been on very friendly terms, quarreled about some church matter on the 30th ult. One finally struck the other with his cane, whereupon the latter stabbed his assailant in the neck with a pocket knife, severing a main artery and killing him in fifteen minutes.

—Prince Arthur will visit Washington towards the close of this month, for the especial purpose of calling on President Grant before visiting other portions of the United States. He will remain about a month, and be the guest of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister. Afterwards he will go to New York and remain several days.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Rage of Crime in New England—The Equalization of Pay in Our Navy Yards—California News.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The committees were announced in the Legislature yesterday. The Senate made an attempt to harmonize the difference between itself and the House on the question of fixing a limit beyond which certain new matter shall not be considered, by setting the time at forty days from the beginning of the session. The House has not yet acted on the proposition.

Bank Robbery in Vermont.

The Castleton (Vt.) National Bank was entered Monday night, the safe was blown open by nitro-glycerine, and one compartment exposed, from which $6400 were taken. The lower compartment, containing between $50,000 and $60,000, was not reached. The burglars escaped. Castleton is fifty miles from Glens' Falls, and seventy from North Adams. A reward of $2000 is offered for their apprehension.

Burglary in Middlebury, Vt.

The store of Edwin Vallette, in Middlebury, Vt., was entered on Tuesday morning, and at 3 o'clock Vallette made the discovery by seeing a light in the store. He collected some neighbors, armed, and surrounded the store. When the robber made his appearance with a bag of plunder they fired on him, when he dropped the bag and made good his escape, evidently wounded, for blood was found on the snow in his tracks. A man named Hayer, nineteen years of age, employed on the premises, was afterwards apprehended and confessed the deed. He was wounded in the right arm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Justice to Civil Employes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Robeson has issued the following order to the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1870—Sir:—The chiefs of the several bureaus of the Navy Department will meet together a few days before the close of each quarter, for the purpose of equalizing the pay of the civil employes at the navy yards under the respective bureaus for the ensuing quarter.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Sec. of the Navy.

Management of Navy Yards.

The Secretary of the Navy, always having in view the public interests, is instituting reforms whenever an opportunity offers. This is one:—

JANUARY 10.—Sir:—Hereafter no articles sold at auction in the navy yards will be permitted to pass out the gate without a written order from the executive officer or his assistant. No property will be passed out of a navy yard at any time without the pass being carefully examined by the marine officer in charge of the public gate. The commandant will designate what officers in the yard will be authorized to sign a pass. The permission should be confined to the Constructor, Chief Engineer, Medical Officer, Executive Officer and his assistants. This permission should be granted to no other officers, and to only such of the above mentioned as the commandant may think proper.

Very respectfully, GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Naval Bulletin for to-day orders Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil to duty under Rear-Admiral Paulding, at Boston; Surgeon James McMasters to the receiving ship Vermont; detached Chief Engineer Robert Danby from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in charge of machinery afloat at New Orleans; Second Assistant Engineer Jos. B. Upham from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard and ordered to the Miantonomah. The business in the yard is not very brisk, and the men are kept at repair work mostly. The steam tug Mercury will to-day be freighted and start this evening for Norfolk.

The steamer Kansas is lying on the ways, having her planking removed. It will be necessary to renew her exterior entirely. The steamer Tallapoosa is lying at one of the wharves, having her boilers removed. They will be replaced with those which were in use on the steamer Chicopee, recently condemned as unfit for Government service. The force in the sailmakers' department has been largely increased, and they are now engaged in making and repairing sails for the frigates Savannah and Macedonian, school-ships at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The Legislature has elected Jasper O. Farrell Harbor Commissioner.

Billiards.

Deery and Dion are about to arrange for another billiard match for $2000, to be played on the 22d inst.

The Pacific Railroad.

It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad has sold out to the Central Pacific Company, but both companies deny the statement; nevertheless, the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific road would put the entire system of the roads in California under the control of the Central Pacific Company.

Board of City Councils Indicted.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles has indicted the members of the late City Council of that place, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip of more than $50,000, of which only $8000 is accounted for.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 12—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92⅞. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84⅛. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 17⅞; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 10d.@7s. 11d.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.; Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil dull; American, 5s. 9d.@6s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—American securities easier; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—Beef, 102s.; Lard heavy; Cheese, 70s. 6d.; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

FROM THE STATE.

An Exciting Session of the Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The adjournment of the Senate about midnight last night was marked with much excitement. After nearly eight hours of heated debate between the men who wished to give the contested seat in the Senate to Scull (the Republican), and those who thought that Findlay (Democrat) was entitled to it, the debate suddenly terminated by cries for a vote. When it was taken all the Republicans except Billingfelt, of Lancaster, and Lowry, of Erie, voted for Scull. These two gentlemen stated that they conscientiously believed that the papers presented by the Democratic competitor made out a *prima facia* case in his favor, and they accordingly voted with the Democrats. The result was a tie vote of 15 to 15, and of course the resolution favoring the admission of Scull was lost. Instantly after this decision Findlay, the competitor, stepped in front of the Speaker's desk, and was announced by Senator Wallace as waiting to take the oath.

The Speaker asked Wallace whether he made a motion to that effect?

Mr. Wallace replied that no motion was necessary, because a new Senator, against whom there was no present contest, had simply presented himself to be qualified, as was his right.

The Speaker then, without having in any way recognized Findlay, remarked that there was nothing before the Senate, and proceeded to prove, by calling for the reading of the journal, that the evening session from half-past seven o'clock to the present time, had been called for the special purpose of considering a certain resolution. This having been done the session was exhausted, and there was no further business before the Senate.

As considerable embarrassment seemed to follow the announcement of the Speaker, Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, solved the matter by a motion to adjourn.

On this motion Billingfelt, who had previously voted with the Democrats, voted with his old Republican friends, and his vote carried the adjournment by one majority.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Address of the Executive and Council.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland has issued an important address to the fraternity at large, and especially to that portion on this side of the water. After congratulating the American managers upon their union organization, prudence, and discipline, the address goes on to declare that the Irish people experienced with pleasure the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and, though disestablished, complaints are still well grounded that it was not disendowed. It advocates the disbanding of the English colony and the breaking up of the military rule. Feudal landlordism, it declares, is doomed, and that the soil belongs to the Irish people for their fruition and enjoyment. Other grievances it considers under the head of maladministration of justice and excessive taxation, ills which oppress the people and pull down the pillars of their society. Alien domination is severely denounced. The wars of Ireland came from this source originally, and when this evil is extirpated, peace, concord, and happiness will reign over a people for 800 years condemned to poverty and tyranny. The case of the political prisoners appeals to the civilized world. Their sufferings cannot be described. The debates of Parliament have brought to light a system of treatment which the romancist of the horrible, in his direst extremity, would scarcely ascribe to any barbarous age or country in history. Fenianism is the heir of '98 and '48, and is guided by the very teachings of both. It embraces the truth preached by Wolf Tone, the purity exemplified by Robert Emmet, the honor which distinguished Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It has adopted the manly characteristics of the dead martyrs of '48; the chivalry of Smith O'Brien; the restless devotion of Michael Doheny; the passionate patriotism of Thomas Francis Meagher. It closes with these words:—

We appeal, then, to Irishmen and friends of Ireland in the United States, and whoever these words may reach, to aid by every means in their power the extension of those doctrines which Montgomery died to give life to—that liberty which Washington lived to obtain. JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Sharswood.

The city list upon the third call was taken up this morning. Owing to the continued absence of Justice Williams, the contested election cases went off again until Monday next.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The case of John A. Owens vs. Jacob Spellman, which is an action of slander to recover damages for defamation of character, before reported, is still before the Court, the defendant maintaining that he is not the person who circulated the slanderous report complained of.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

THE LAST OF THE BROOKS CASE.

Last evening, in the trial of Robert Hamilton and James Atwell, for assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, when the testimony was closed, District Attorney Gibbons said to the jury that he did not conscientiously believe the evidence was sufficient to warrant a conviction, and therefore he felt it his duty to submit the cause without argument, subject to the instruction of the Court. His honor fully concurred in the view taken by the District Attorney, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Thomas Eagan, who was indicted for complicity in this attempt to murder, was in the dock for trial. The prisoner having been committed to prison in September last, still wore a summer suit of clothing. Mr. Gibbons stated to the jury that the indictment was preferred by the District Attorney who preceded him in office, upon the fact that shortly after the shooting Eagan had taken a pair of pistols from Keenan's store, and had made use of offensive and suspicious expressions about Mr. Brooks. It was then thought that he possessed knowledge of the perpetrators of the crime, and concealed the same, which, had such been the fact, would have warranted his conviction.

But subsequently it had been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Commonwealth's officers and the judges of the Court that there was no proof whatever of this, and of no other circumstance that would call for a verdict of guilty. For this reason he thought it was his duty, and the defendant's right, to have the case now disposed of in justice to all parties, and he would submit it without evidence, asking for a verdict of not guilty. This meeting with the approbation of the Court, such a verdict was given by the jury, and the prisoner was discharged.

OBSCENITY.

The District Attorney called for trial the case of Simon M. Landis, charged with publishing and selling certain obscene libelous papers. A great deal of time was consumed in the selection of a jury, and this completed, the trial was proceeded with.

The indictment sets forth that the publications complained of were so obscene, filthy, and lewd as to be unfit to be spread upon the records of this court, the District Attorney very properly refusing to read these papers in court, and therefore simply proved the identity of the papers and their publication by Landis, and offered them to the jury for perusal in their room. The case is yet on trial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R.		Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅝
Con. Stock Scrip...	92⅝	Western Union Tele	32⅝
do. scrip......	87⅜	Tol. & Wab. R......	52¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	23¼	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74¼
Ph. and Rea. R......	95⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	87¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	89¼	Adams Express......	62¼
Cle. and Pitt. R....	88¼	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20⅜
Chi. and N. W. com..	74¾	United States........	52
Chi. and N. W. pref..	87	Tennessee 6s, new.	49¼
Chi. and R. I. R......	105⅜	Gold..............	122⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88¼	Market strong.	

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cotton heavy and nominally 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm for choice Maryland red, and Pennsylvania very dull; Pennsylvania red, $1·25@1·28; Maryland, $1·40@1·45. Corn firm for white at 1@1·02; yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye active at $1·10. Mess Pork quiet at $31@32. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky firm at $1·01@1·02 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

St. Louis and Chicago Compared by the Test of Figures.

The Western papers don't often submit their glowing declarations as to the growth and prosperity of their respective cities to the test of figures; but the St. Louis *Democrat* punctures some of the pretensions of Chicago by a comparison between the produce trade of that city and St. Louis. Thus, beginning with wheat and flour, the *Democrat* finds that Chicago received and shipped of wheat as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Received	13,540,250	16,669,126
Shipped	10,367,880	12,773,654

Increase in 1869 about 23 per cent. But the St. Louis record shows a much larger gain, thus:—

	1868.	1869.
Received	4,353,951	6,296,926
Shipped	542,234	1,594,074

Increase of receipts about 46 per cent. Increase of shipments, about 200 per cent.

The flour manufactured in the two cities compares thus:—

	1868.	1869.
St. Louis	895,154	1,001,161
Chicago	782,479	649,893

While Chicago has lost 132,586 barrels, or one-quarter of her production, in 1868, St. Louis has gained 106,007 barrels, or about 12 per cent. during the year. The receipts and exports of flour in the two show the following:—

CHICAGO.

	1868.	1869.	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
Receipts	2,092,553	2,214,808	6 p. c.	....
Exports	2,239,488	2,064,645	....	....

ST. LOUIS.

	1868.	1869.	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
Receipts	805,836	1,126,652	40 p. c.	....
Exports	1,499,367	2,133,973	40 p. c.	....

The contrast is quite forcible without comment—it is a gain of 40 per cent. by St. Louis, and no gain at all by Chicago. Of other grains, according to the *Democrat*, both cities have generally received less in 1869 than in 1868, but Chicago has declined altogether more than St. Louis. In the packing business, also, while St. Louis has cut 182,913 hogs to December 30th, against 186,930 in the same time in 1868, the number packed in Chicago in 1869 is stated at 387,656, against 597,954 for the last season.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

The local Money market was rather more active this morning, and somewhat unsettled, owing to the difficulty which has sprung up between certain New York gold operators and the managers of the Gold Exchange Bank, which prevented the latter from effecting a settlement with the Clearing House. The result in New York has been a locking up of funds and a partial return of stringency, which, if of long continuance, may affect our own money market by sympathy at least.

We quote call loans at 5@6 qer cent., generally the latter, and choice discount paper at 9@10 per cent. The offerings are larger to-day, owing no doubt to fears of a possible stringent market from the cause alluded to.

Gold opened quiet and strong, and both features continued up to noon, the fluctuations being entirely confined within 122 and 122¼. Government bonds were quiet, and prices firm under the stronger ruling of gold.

There was only a limited business at the Stock Board to-day, but yesterday's closing prices were well maintained. There were some sales of City Sixes at 100¼ for the new bonds.

There was a small amount of business done in Reading Railroad at 47½, s. o., and 47¼, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull, with some small sales at 54⅞@55. Minehill Railroad sold at 52, Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅝. 71¼ was offered for Norristown and 35¼ for Catawissa preferred.

There were no other sales of any importance, and the bids for miscellaneous shares were nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$7100 City 6s, N..ls.100¼	128 sh Penna....ls. 55
$100 do.........100	100 do........c. 54⅞
$1000 Reading 7s. .103½	33 sh Minehill R..ls 52
$1000 Leh Con L.... 76	283 sh Leh Val..d b.
12 sh C & Am Sc ls. 64	lots.... 53

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 116¼@116½; do., 1864, 115¾@116; do., 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., July, 1865, 114¾@115; do. do., 1867, 115@115¼; do., 1868, 114¾@115¼; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 122.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; do. 1862, 116¼@116½; do. 1864, 115¾@116; do. 1865, 115¾@116¼; do. 1865, new, 114¾@115; do. 1867, do. 115@115¼; do. 1868, do., 114¾@115¼; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¾@109⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122¼@122⅜; Silver, 117@119.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 116¼@116½; do. 1864, 115¾@115⅞; do. 1865, 115¾@116; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114⅞; do. July, 1867, 114⅞@115; do. July, 1868, 114⅞@115; 5s, 10-40, 112¼@112⅜. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 122⅛@122⅜.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.........122	11·45 A. M.........122¼
10·30 " 122⅛	11·50 " 122⅜
11·40 " 122¼	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady. Small sales at $8@8·25 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $4·75@5. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·20@2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ℔ ton.

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine, at $4·25@4·50, extras at $4·75@5, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6, the latter rate for choice, Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·25, and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5 ℔ bbl.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of 1600 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·27@1·28. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of old yellow at $1@1·02; 2500 bushels new do. at 87@90c., and old Western mixed at $1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 55@57c.

Whisky is quoted at $1·04@1·05 ℔ gallon for iron-bound Western.

—Many Tennesseans are removing to Arkansas with their families to engage in the cultivation of cotton.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Arrived, brig Catharine, from Rio de Janeiro, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Arrived, steamships Wyoming, from Philadelphia, and America, from Baltimore; ship John O. Baker, from Antwerp; and schr David Gifford, from Georgetown. Cleared, steamships Virgo, for New York, and Faneuil, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........41 | 11 A. M..........52 | 2 P. M...........56

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Roanoke, Davis, 17 days from Porto Cabello, with mdse. to John Dallett & Co.

Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 12 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Left at Trinidad, brig Antilles, loading for Boston.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Williamson, Robinson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 25th ult., having repaired.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Robert Roak, Jolly, hence, at Bremerhaven 24th ultimo.

Barque Mai, for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 28th ult.

Barque India, Lepschinsky, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 28th ult.

Brig Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Lisbon 19th ult.

Brig Dominion, White, from Cette for Philadelphia, remained at Gibraltar 19th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF CUBA?

From the N. Y. Times.

Some time has elapsed since we submitted this plain question to the public, and events since then have done very little towards clearing away the difficulties which surround it. We have used the best opportunities for gaining information which are open to us, and the result of it all is that we can hear of no facts which prove that the insurrection is making any progress. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that some of the journals which have urged the Government to "recognize" Cuba are now rather ostentatiously proclaiming the total collapse of the struggle for independence. They profess to have obtained private information which leaves no doubt as to the accuracy of their news. But information of an exclusive kind from these particular sources is never decisive, and the only curious feature about the present statements is that they are made in opposition to the sentiments of the papers in which they appear.

These journals appear to be smarting under the sense of failure. But if they have failed, it is more their own fault than that of the Government or the public. Are they sure that they have understood exactly what they wanted? "Belligerent rights for the struggling Cubans," some of them would answer. But that proves that they did *not* understand what they were asking for. If their demand had been complied with, the Spanish Government would have had the right to search every American vessel outside of an American port for contraband of war. We exercised the same right towards British vessels after the recognition of the South, and, as everybody will recollect, numerous captures were made. It would have been quite impossible to have conveyed any aid to the insurgents in Cuba after belligerent rights had been conceded, for our own Government would have been rendered responsible for the depredations of any vessels which escaped—just as we are holding the British Government responsible for the escape of the Alabama.

The journals, therefore, which cried out for the recognition of Cuba were really doing all that lay within their power to injure the Cuban cause.

What besides this did they ask for? Cuba at any price? That would have been a very intelligible demand. But we do not believe that the mass of the people would have approved of the United States Government setting out to seize Cuba in defiance of all law, and as an open act of buccaneering. We should certainly have had to go to war with Spain—possibly have drifted into a foreign contest of even greater magnitude than that. But let us put this consideration aside and come to another point. Are the American people really anxious to have Cuba at all costs and hazards? It would, in the present position of affairs, bring with it another slave problem for us to settle. The slave owners are certainly not prepared to give up their property without a struggle. Cespedes has not been able, even if he is willing, to abolish slavery. Cuba and slavery would come to us hand in hand. No doubt we could decree the abolition of the institution. But would the planters be satisfied? Need we be eager to have another South to "reconstruct?"

By waiting patiently we believe we shall be much more likely to get Cuba—to get her honestly, and free from the blight of slavery. The Spanish Government wants money—a Spanish Government always does. Purchase is one way of obtaining the island. But there is still another. The intelligent Cubans are growing more and more to see that in amalgamation with the United States rests their best hope of a great future. They have had nearly enough of foreign rule. The tender mercies of the Spanish are cruel, and Cuba is rapidly gravitating towards this Republic. But the "filibustering" journals have frightened her back. They have succeeded in exciting a strong patriotic feeling in Spain, and in stimulating a determination on the part of the Cubans not to be "bullied" even into an advantageous alliance. Their line of advocacy has, in fact, been at once short-sighted and ruinous to their own cause. Their bluster has caused Spain to send out more troops to Cuba than she would have dreamed of despatching if there had been less vaporing and threatenings going on in this part of the world. As for the journals which profess to be "Republican," and yet which have "dared" to express an opinion opposed to that entertained by the Government, their course is so abominable that we must hold them to be past all forgiveness. We have been given to understand lately by the *Tribune* that a journal which presumes to differ with the administration on any point of public policy is faithless to its party—a new code of morality, it is true; but we have had many new codes from the same source before now. We only hope that the *Tribune* will not circulate any more such statements as it published on the 27th December—to the effect that the "Government will soon accord the rights of belligerents to the Cubans." That amounts to a clear conspiracy against the Government.

Cuba, as foreign observers besides ourselves plainly see, must eventually be an integral part of the United States. But we can wait. We could not steal her, and the insurrection is and has been too weak to warrant interference of any kind on the part of the Government.

PERFIDY TO VIRGINIA AND AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World.

The action of the House of Representatives on Monday on Mr. Bingham's bill for the immediate admission of Virginia, shows that the Republicans are divided on that question, but that the chances against admission preponderate. There are evidently some Republican members who have not yet made up their minds, as there was a majority of fourteen votes against putting the bill immediately on its passage. The fact that Mr. Bingham moved the previous question as soon as he had introduced his bill, and wished to press it to an instant vote, would seem to indicate his opinion that the chances of its passage were more favorable than they are likely to be after a further lapse of time. The postponement shows that its enemies expect to gain the doubtful members. If they judge correctly, the State is not likely to be admitted.

The perfidy of Congress in dealing with the unrepresented States is as deep as the bottomless pit. Nobody can look forward to the end of this disgraceful reconstruction business, because nobody can foresee or calculate the new freaks and caprices of Congress. That body has no sense of honor; it holds itself bound by no engagement: when all the conditions it prescribed have been fully complied with, it wantonly sports with its victims and disappoints the expectations which itself had authorized. It is now nearly five years since the close of the war, and nobody yet knows, or can predict, what Congress means to exact of Virginia previous to her readmission. She was entitled to be told, at an early period, on what terms she could be restored to her rights in the Union. Whether those terms were to be lenient or severe, she was at least entitled to be informed what they are. All tyranny is hateful; but none is so odious and abominable as that which tempts people into compliances under a delusive promise of advantage, and then haughtily tells them that their humiliation is bootless.

The excuse offered for such perfidy is, that Virginia is not loyal enough. But have such exasperating indignities any tendency to foster loyalty? It is not in human nature that perfidy and tyranny should not provoke resentment. A just, considerate, and paternal government makes a submissive and loyal people; but arrogance, rancor, and tyranny are naturally repaid with hatred; and if these vices are joined with perfidy, hatred deepens into execration and abhorrence. Congress must expect to reap what it sows. If it desires the respect and attachment of the Virginians, let it demonstrate by its justice and magnanimity that it deserves a return of grateful and generous sentiments. It is absurd to complain of ill-feeling when everything is done to provoke and prolong it.

The refusal to admit Virginia is an insult to President Grant, as well as a perfidy to the State. He has taken an active part in preparing the State for readmission, and all that he has done has been done with the express sanction of Congress. Near the close of the extra session, last spring, he sent in a message calling attention to the desirability of completing the work of reconstruction at the earliest period possible, and asking for authority to submit the Constitution of Virginia to the vote of its registered citizens, in such a manner that they could adopt the main portions of it, and reject some of its most unpopular features. The authority was promptly conferred in compliance with the President's suggestion. Congress thereby consented to waive disfranchisement, and gave a virtual pledge to General Grant that it would admit the State, if it should be reorganized in accordance with his views. Everything has been done which he required, and he is perfectly satisfied with the result. To reject Virginia now is an indignity to him. It is not treating the President with the respect which is due to his office to make him the instrument of futile and bootless proceedings. He exacted of Virginia all that Congress required, and held out a promise that compliance would be followed by immediate admission. To make him the vehicle of a perfidious offer and the agent of a hollow bargain never meant to be kept is an affront which he ought to resent. If Congress could point to any one thing required of Virginia as a prerequisite to admission which the State has neglected or left undone, that body would not be so wholly without excuse. But to keep her out now is not only a violation of the Constitution, but a wanton and disgraceful breach of faith.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great telegraph monopoly has received a severe blow in the strike of the operators. It is in vain for the monopoly in its own interest to suppress the news in regard to the extent of the movement; for the grains that sift through its fingers are enough to show that the strike is not only almost as extensive as the wires of the company, but that it is bitter and persistent. Those operators who returned to work in several Southern cities have gone to the ranks of the strikers again on finding that the information on which they resumed work had been made up by the monopoly itself. From all parts of the country the Telegraphers' League is receiving encouraging reports. The other great trade unions have given them hearty support, both in sympathy and money.

The managers of the Western Union Company have only themselves to blame. They have always been dictatorial and overbearing. The first cause of the strike is not merely the discharge of a few operators in San Francisco. The managers of the company claim so, but they know better. It is the culmination of a long series of tyrannies and oppressions practised towards their employes. They have been grinding their faces too hard. They have striven to drive the Associated Press as they please, and they have partly succeeded. They have coerced small country newspapers by threatening to deprive them, through the Associated Press, of their news. They have tried to coerce numbers of influential papers in the interior by this means, and at one time they even tried it on the *Herald*. But they failed. They have bought out or crushed out numbers of rival lines, and are steadily aiming to get under their own control all the wires and all the newspapers in the country. But they have been too grasping and avaricious in view of a little gain, and too blind and unobservant of future results. They have gone the length of their tether. The strike of the operators is their deathblow, backed as it is by the trade unions, the independent press, the sympathy of the people, and the power of Congress. For Congress is bound to take the matter in hand. The people, for whose benefit Congress legislates, cannot have their business affairs deranged, their credit impaired, and their commercial transactions stopped at the whim of a dictatorial monopoly any longer. The Government business itself is not safe. Our diplomatic machinery is liable to injury. The failure to transmit some important despatch through the Atlantic or Cuba cable might involve us in a diplomatic muddle or a foreign war. As long as the monopoly holds this unlimited power, and is so tyrannical and boorish about using it, the people and the Government are liable to fatal mishaps at any moment. The postal telegraph system in the hands of Government would be safe from strikes of this kind, and not until the Government takes the wire under its own control can we be wholly independent of the huge monopoly that now owns them or wholly secure from the repetition of the present muddle. Congress has the remedy in its own hands, and it is to be hoped it will use it firmly. General Washburn's bill covers the ground, and he shows that he understands the manœuvres of the monopoly when he proposes to hear the testimony of the operators themselves. They can give him the information he wants, and they are not interested in giving him the wrong kind of information. By all means let the bill be pushed. It is a blow for the people against monopoly.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We invite the attention of Congress to the following general order issued from the army headquarters. Would it not be advisable for that body to call upon the Secretary of War, through the President, for the names of the officers whose fraudulent acts have occasioned the publication of an official document that thus reflects disgrace upon the whole army?

> "HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1869.—General Orders, No. 61.—At the request of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the attention of officers of the army is called to the statement of the former, 'that the practice of drawing pay twice for the same time, and refunding at some subsequent period, has lately been of such frequent recurrence, and is perpetrated under such circumstances, as to preclude the supposition of inadvertence or mistake, but rather of deliberate intention.'
>
> "Every officer's pay account contains the certificate that the officer has not already received pay for the same period. If, therefore, an officer signs two sets of pay accounts for the same month, one set must be false; and if the names and facts reach the Headquarters of the Army, as they surely will through the Paymaster-General (see paragraph 1379, General Regulations), the officer will be tried by a general court martial under the 14th Article of War.
>
> "By command of General Sherman.
>
> "(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General."

Paragraph 1379, revised regulations for the United States army, edition of 1863, reads:—

> "Whenever the Paymaster-General shall discover that an officer has drawn pay twice for the same time, he shall report it to the Adjutant-General."

And the 14th Article of War reads:—

> "Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered."

Adjutant-General Townsend, speaking for the Secretary of War, seems to have no doubt that the Paymaster-General will comply *hereafter* with paragraph 1379, General Regulations for the Army; and he is equally certain that the Secretary of War will in the future do *his* duty as inculcated by the 14th Article of War; but would it not be a pertinent inquiry for Congress to make, why the Paymaster-General did not, previous to the date of General Orders No. 61, report the names of the offending officers as required by paragraph 1379? and if he did so, why then did the Secretary of War not execute the act of Congress as expressed in the 14th Article of War, and bring those officers to trial? That Article of War was made a law of the land on the 10th of April, 1806; it has remained binding on the Executive ever since, and had its provisions been rigidly complied with, the army would not to-day be obliged to bear the odium incurred by the publication of such an order as that above quoted.

When the President shall have furnished the names as required, we insist that they shall be placed at the head of the list of those officers that Congress proposes to muster out this winter; and we insist upon this the more particularly, as those officers, if the Second Auditor is to be believed, have violated the contract made between them and the Government, which contract was only binding upon the Government during their good behavior. Moreover, if there is to be any rule observed in selecting those who shall remain in the service, we must, as tax-payers, express our hearty preference for those gentlemen who are satisfied with drawing their pay but once for the same period of service.

OUR NORTHWEST COAST.

The Coast End of Puget Sound.

Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, thus pictured the island which bears his name:—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings, to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined; while the labor of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

We recently published a memorial of property owners and men engaged in business, residents of Vancouver's Island, addressed to President Grant, requesting that "in any negotiations which may be pending or undertaken between your Government and that of Her most gracious Majesty for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce Her Majesty to consent to the transfer of this colony to the United States."

SITUATION AND CLIMATE.

Vancouver's Island lies between the parallels of 48 deg. 20 min. and 51 deg. north latitude, and 123 deg. and 128 deg. west longitude. Its climate, in the succession of its seasons and general thermal conditions, approximates closely to that of Great Britain. The winter months ordinarily are the same as those in the west of England. When exceptional and severe they are like those of the English midland counties. The temperature is milder and the seasons are more equable than on the corresponding area of the opposite American main land. Winter disappears in March. The autumnal Indian summer is very long. Indeed, the isothermal relations between Vancouver's Island and Great Britain are nearly identical. The differences are that in Vancouver the springs are later and colder (good for wheat), the summers dryer (better for wheat and good for man), and the sun hotter—but the average mean temperature in Great Britain and Vancouver's Island is the same. Last winter roses bloomed in the open air in Victoria in January, and ice did not form thick enough on the fresh water ponds in the neighborhood to "outfit" a single drinking saloon in the city.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

The average yield of wheat on Vancouver is 30 bushels to the acre, 64 pounds to the bushel, of oats 40 bushels of 46 pounds, of potatoes 200 bushels and unapproachably excellent. The established reputation of vegetables grown in Washington Territory and Oregon stands high, though we have heard more than one American say that the vegetables of Vancouver's Island were better.

Vancouver has inexhaustible wealth in three seams of the best coal west of Pennsylvania, in myriads of salmon, cod, halibut, sturgeon, herring, smelt, haddock, whiting and pilchard, and in the king-timber of the Pacific coast, the Oregon red pine. The coal is extensively mined, and sold all over the Pacific coast, and in Japan and China. The fisheries are, indisputably, in connection with those of the waters of Puget's Sound, some of the richest on earth. Victoria is but 14 days sail from the best whaling ground left to the New Bedford harpooners. The timber of Vancouver cannot be surpassed. The Colonial authorities have declared that the supply of its red pine is inexhaustible. Its growth is enormous. It is often obtained 150 feet long, squaring 45 inches for 90 feet.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The extraordinary size, straightness, and uniform thickness of these wonderful trees, their strength and flexibility, the straightness and beauty of their grain, their marvellous durability and freedom from knots and sapwood, place them beyond all competition in the masting, sparring, planking, flooring, and decking of ships. The French, Spanish, Sardinian and Dutch Governments are supplied with masts and spars by contract with a company which has saw-mills at the head of the Alberni Canal in Barclay Sound. This timber is the same which constitutes the principal item of the wealth of Puget's Sound. The report upon its qualities made by the French engineers in the Imperial dock-yard at Toulon, and the comparative tests of it with Japanese and other oaks, made by the ship-builder Westervelt in Hakodadi, demonstrates that it is unequalled. The ports at which it is shipped can be made at night as well as in open day. The island, wonderful in its climate and in its wealth of soil, coal, timber, ores, and fishes, is wonderful also in the number and excellence of its harbors.

The colonial authorities of Vancouver's Island have officially sanctioned the declaration that "her geographical position gives her commercially, and in a military point of view strategically, the command of the North Pacific;" and that "to the golden regions and fertile plains of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island will be as the strong man armed that keepeth the door."

EFFECT OF A NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The people of the United States ought to have that door in their own hands, and the opening and shutting thereof. Particularly should they control this "command of the North Pacific," since it is certain that the North Pacific Railroad will soon be built from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound. The Strait of San Juan de Fuca will be the outlet of the road to the Pacific. Vancouver's Island walls the strait on the north. The commerce, the industry, the manufacturing, the agriculture, that will spring up on Puget Sound and its shores under the influence of this continental railway will be amazing. The shore lines of that inland sea are 1800 miles long. On the eastern side they are fringed to the water, and covered back to the mountains, with forests of pine, fir, and cedar of a height and diameter, of a clearness, strength, and straightness of cleavage that the Atlantic-slope people cannot be made to comprehend and refuse to believe. So deep are these waters and so bold their banks, that in most parts of the Sound a man-of-war may anchor with twenty fathoms under her stern-post and have her jib-boom among the trees on the shore. Twelve huge saw-mills there are making lumber for the Pacific coast, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and British India. Some of these cut 150,000 feet a day. One of them owns and constantly employs seventeen large ships.

COAL SUPPLIES.

And yet the lumber business of Puget Sound is in its infancy. Its fisheries are untouched. The thirty miles' outcrop of excellent bituminous coal on the east side of the Sound has only been picked at in two or three places. The lower vein of this coal is sixteen feet thick. The upper vein, intermittingly worked back of Seattle, is four and a half feet thick. The soil all around the Sound is perfect for wheat and for fruit. Its natural grass is "bunch grass," which cures to hay on the ground, and in January and February combines the quality of timothy and oats. The cattle of Puget Sound are not sheltered in the winter, nor fed at the rack nor in the stall. They range the year through, and, reversing the proverb of Atlantic slope agriculture, come out spring fat. Ice for domestic use and saloon-drinking is not to be got around the Sound, save in exceptional years. The thickness of window-glass is the measure of the depth to which the prevailing climate freezes fresh water in the ponds in the woods east of Olympic two winters out of three.

FUTURE GROWTH.

The North Pacific Railroad will girt this vast body of water with towns, villages, and farms. It will build somewhere on its shores a vast terminal city, to which steamships, trading up and down the Pacific coast and with Japan, China, and India, will regularly run. That city surely will be the depot for the whaling business of the world. There will in time be a dense population on the Sound and in Washington Territory. Its lumber, iron, copper, coal, and water-power will develop a vast system of manufactures. There will be immense wealth in Puget Sound—and the door to the Sound is Vancouver's Island, and a "strong man armed keepeth it." Now the people of the United States should say to General Grant, the head of our Government, as have said to him the citizens of Victoria:—"We request that in any negotiations which may be pending or undertaken between your Government and that of her most gracious Majesty for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce her Majesty to consent to the transfer of this colony to the United States." It is necessary to us. The interests of Northern Oregon, of the future States of Washington and Montana, and of the whole country between Lake Superior and the Pacific, require that we should absolutely command the inlet and outlet to Puget Sound.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 3i§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!
What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE?
Cheaper than any place in the city.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall.
W. A. HENRY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.
12 23 20t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 6t*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold.
One trial will make you our customer.
T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29§ JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS....1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 275 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Busby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 3§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold yesterday, on the premises, by order of United States District Court, N. J., the valuable property belonging to the National Iron Armor and Ship Building Company, Kaighn's Point, N. J., for about $170,000. The machinery was sold separately for about $15,000.

—Charles Leibrand, nineteen years old, had a leg broken yesterday at the depot of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company by a bag of corn falling on it. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The distribution of bread and soup was commenced yesterday to the deserving poor, at the Moyamensing Soup House, northwest corner of Eighth and Marriott streets. Contributions in money or provisions will be received by any of the managers. Robert Graffen is the President, and John Pierce Treasurer.

—A committee of Councils visited the County Prison on Monday, and, from an inspection of the untried department, expressed themselves fully satisfied of the necessity of an enlargement. It is understood that they favor the extension of the Prison westwardly, using therefor the parade ground as far as Twelfth street. The subject will be reported to Councils at an early day.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Horticultural Hall, held last evening, the annual report of the Directors was submitted, showing what the receipts from the hall have been. The expenditures were $11,950·77, leaving a balance of $489·13 in the treasury. In the expenditures were included the taxes of 1868, amounting to $1872·60.

—Dennis Delany, forty years old, who resided at No. 169 Thompson street, fell off a lumber wagon yesterday, at Seventh and Coates streets, and being caught under one of the wheels was dragged along the railway track, and killed before the horses could be stopped. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The testimony did not clearly show that the fall was attributable to the wagon turning off the railway track, but the jury inclined to that belief. Deceased leaves a family.

—The hearing was continued before United States Commissioner Hibler yesterday in the case of Nathan Kahn, a bankrupt, charged with obtaining goods with a fraudulent intent. August Cohen testified that defendant is indebted to the firm of Bloomingdale, Rhine & Co. $459, purchased in August last, at which time he said his whole indebtedness did not exceed $1500, and that he had on deposit with Henry Locheim about $3800. Solomon Thalheimer testified that Mr. Kahn is indebted to Thalheimer & Hirch $450 for goods purchased on the 26th of August last.

In a conversation with the witness, Mr. Kahn said that most of his property had been burned at the recent fire on Broad street. There was further testimony showing that defendant had 16 boxes and 8 trunks of goods stored at the warehouse on Broad street, lately destroyed by fire, and that afterwards the boxes and trunks of goods saved were hauled to his store, Second street, below New; also, that two bills of goods were bought of Charles B. Williams, of five or six hundred dollars; one on the 18th of November, the other on the 28th. The examination was not concluded at the adjournment.

—The third annual meeting of the contributors to the building fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences was held yesterday afternoon. The annual report of the Board of Trustees set forth that a petition to the Legislature for permission to occupy one of the Penn Squares for a site for their building had failed, and that plans for an economical building, to be erected on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Race streets, had been adopted. The lot contains 48,528 square feet, and is so situated that natural light is secured to it from its exposure on three streets. The Treasurer's report shows that since November, 1868, only one hundred dollars additional contribution have been received; that after paying taxes for the year 1869, and sundry contingent expenses, the building fund on hand November 30 is $31,284·68; that the aggregate of contributions remaining unpaid is $15,175, making the total fund at the most $46,459·68. A part of these contributions are payable in materials, and of course cannot be asked for until they are needed. It is estimated, therefore, that about $44,000 are, or will be available during the year 1870, if the work is begun. During the past year, in which it was closed for six weeks, the Academy was visited by 94,756. The receipts were in the aggregate $15·03, or on an average of a fraction less than one cent for every 64 visitors. The report was adopted, and the following were elected as the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year:—W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Chairman; George W. Tryon, Jr., Secretary; William S. Vaux, Treasurer; Joseph Leidy, William P. Wilstach, Frederick Graeff, Ed. S. Whelen, John Welsh, Thomas Sparks, Robert Bridges, Joseph Jeanes, John S. Haines, Henry C. Gibson.

—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John A. Robinson, which occurred on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at his residence on Brown street, near Eleventh. Mr. Robinson had been in his usual good health up to that hour, and upon going into the yard fell instantly dead. He was well known to many of our citizens as an insurance agent, having his office at Lancaster's Insurance rooms, Fourth and Walnut streets. He was for some time a steward of the St. George's Society, and his name had recently been placed in nomination as its secretary for the current year. Simple and unostentatious in his manners, he will be remembered with interest by many a poor Englishman who applied to him for aid, and received therefor words of sympathy and acts of beneficence.

—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association was held yesterday afternoon. The Secretary's report showed that during the past year the Board had commissioned forty missionaries, whose labors have extended into twenty-seven counties and fourteen associations. In the discharge of their duties they have preached 3336 sermons, attended 1657 meetings, have made 6496 religious visits, travelled 13,603 miles, and baptized 433 converts. The officers of the association are:—President, Samuel A. Crozier; Corresponding Secretary, Levi G. Beck; Treasurer, John C. Davis; Managers, Isaac Ford, J. H. Castle, Howard Malcom, S. J. Creswell, P. S. Henson, George Callaghan, H. G. Weston, William Cathcart, George Snyder, George Nugent, Daniel Weckerly, J. Spencer Kennard, Owen P. Eaches, A. H. Lung, William Wilder, George A. Peltz, James Miller, Warren Randolph, Lemuel Moss.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Covode-Foster contested election case, involving the seat for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, is to be considered by the House committee on Thursday next.

—Miss Bateman, charged with the murder, at Wheeling, West Virginia, on December 30, of W. J. McNash, her deceiver, has been released upon giving bail to the amount of $10,000.

—In the State House of Representatives yesterday, after some discussion, a resolution was agreed to providing for an investigation by a committee into the affairs of the State Treasury.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

A message was received from the President, vetoing a bill for the relief of Rollin White. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the admission of Virginia. Mr. Bingham offered his bill as a substitute, and both were ordered to be printed. Mr. Scofield, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kelley made a speech, after which the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—A Ministerial crisis is looked for in Austria.

—Ledru Rollin has permission to return to France.

—In reply to a denunciation of Prince Pierre Bonaparte by Rochefort, in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Ollivier promised that justice should be done.

—A member of the French Corps Legislatif yesterday proposed that members of the Imperial family should be rendered amenable to the common law.

—A plan for an International Workmen's Exhibition, to be held in London next year, was matured at a meeting held there on Monday night. Mr. Gladstone presided, supported by a large number of distinguished persons as Vice-Presidents.

Educational.

A stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon.

Among the communications received was one from the Second section, asking an appropriation of $36,000 for the erection of a grammar school; from the Twentieth section, west, asking the purchase of a lot for school purposes at Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, which was appropriately referred.

The following were announced as the standing committees of the Board:—

Central High School—C. F. Abbott, Chairman; M. Blynn, C. M. Lukens, L. C. Cassidy, S. H. Smith.

Normal School—D. Steinmetz, Chairman; E. Armstrong, W. J. Jackson, J. H. MacBride, D. Weatherly.

Property—P. A. B. Widener, Chairman; J. B. Green, W. J. Jackson, D. Weatherly, R. W. Dowding.

Accounts—J. Milligan, Chairman; N. J. Hoffman, S. H. Smith, S. Wakeling, W. Ridings.

Text Books—M. Blynn, Chairman; P. A. B. Widener, L. C. Cassidy, J. H. MacBride, J. Milligan.

Grammar, Secondary, and Primary—J. H. MacBride, Chairman; J. J. Hartman, W. J. Jackson, R. W. Downing, S. Gratz.

Supplies—N. J. Hoffman, Chairman; M. R. Harris, S. Wakeling, W. Ridings, J. S. Hinkel.

Qualification of Teachers—L. Elkin, Chairman; C. M. Lukens, A. Nebinger, M. D., J. J. Hartman, S. Gratz.

Reports of Schools—R. W. Downing, Chairman; H. C. Hickok, S. H. Smith, P. A. Fagen, A. S. Jenks.

Revision of Studies—E. Armstrong, Chairman; C. F. Abbott, L. C. Cassidy, H. C. Hickok, S. Gratz.

Expenses—J. Freeborn, Chairman; L. Elkin, J. MacAvoy, M. D., A. Nebinger, M. D., M. R. Harris.

Estimates—J. B. Green, Chairman; C. M. Lukens, J. Freeborn, P. A. Fagen, D. Steinmetz, J. S. Hinkel, J. MacAvoy, M. D., N. J. Hoffman, J. Milligan, Jr.

Mr. Hickok presented a memorial, to be sent to the Legislature, asking from the State an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in the erection and equipment of a Girls' Normal School building, a similar sum to be appropriated by City Councils. The Board endorsed the memorial. Adjourned.

Corporation Elections.

In addition to the list published yesterday, the following corporations have held elections for officers, with the result as herewith annexed:—

Lehigh Valley Railroad—President, Hon. Asa Packer; Vice-President, Charles Hartshorne; Treasurer, Charles C. Longstreth, and Secretary, L. Chamberlain. Directors, Charles Hartshorne, William W. Longstreth, Edward H. Trotter, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Gatzmer, David Thomas, Ashbel Welch, William L. Conyngham; Ario Pardee, Edward Roberts, William A. Ingham, J. Gillingham Fell.

Third National Bank—Directors, David B. Paul, William C. Allison, Zophar C. Howell, John B. McCreary, Thomas K. Peterson, Joseph Harrison, Jr., and J. W. Supplee.

Sixth National Bank—Directors, Henry May, Daniel H. Foster, Daniel Baird, William D. Gardner, Samuel McManemy, William Wiler, Jonathan May, John Welsh, James Ballenger.

Eighth National Bank—Directors, Jacob Naylor, James Irwin, Jacob G. Neafie, Charles N. Childs, Charles H. Craige, William King, I. S. Custer, Henry S. Ziegler, James Long, John F. Norcross, W. W. Adams, Jacob Grim and A. Lincoln.

Western National Bank—Directors, Joseph Patterson, Charles S. Wood, B. W. Andrews, Morris Patterson, H. L. Carson, Isaac Jeanes, William Miller, A. McIntyre, John J. Thompson.

Consolidation National Bank.—Directors—James V. Watson, John H. Bringhurst, Henry Croskey, Joseph H. Collins, Edwin A. Landell, Amos R. Little, Ludlam Mathews, Seneca E. Malone, Robert Shoemaker, Robert F. Taylor, John W. Thomas, Joseph B. Van Dusen, John P. Verree.

Kensington National Bank.—Directors—Charles T. Yerkes, Joseph S. Keen, Robert M. Coleman, Edward Murray, Charles H. R. Triebels, Edward W. Gorgas, John Martin, Benjamin H. Brown, J. H. Wainwright, George A. Landell, David R. Garrison, H. W. Rihl, M. D., Thomas M. Montgomery.

NEW JERSEY.

Gov. Randolph's Message to the Legislature.

This document has just been issued. We publish some of the most important portions:—

THE FINANCES—STATE FUND.

Income		$678,908·73
Disbursements	$582,877·54	
Refunded to War Fund	93,270·71	
Balance in Bank	2,760·48	
		$678,908·73

The income of the State was $678,908·73.

THE WAR DEBT.

The war debt has been decreased ninety-nine thousand nine hundred dollars ($99,900) within the year, by bonds taken up by the Commissioners, leaving the balance of war bonds outstanding November 30, 1869, three million ninety-six thousand two hundred dollars ($3,096,200), and at this date, one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) less, being amount due and paid January 1, 1870.

It will be observed that the State has been able to obtain from the General Government the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents ($27,549·45). Other claims to a small amount remain unpaid, and will be pressed to settlement.

Under any circumstances the receipts of the State from the General Government will be both small and uncertain, and not at all to be relied upon to meet the certain expenditures they have heretofore helped to meet.

As has been shown, the cost of maintaining the State militia, and the home for soldiers' children and disabled soldiers, was ninety-one thousand four hundred and six dollars and thirty-two cents ($91,406·32), in 1869, and this entire amount was taken from the "war fund" and consequently not directly felt by the tax-payers of the State.

The present expense of maintaining the militia will not be reduced, but that of the home for disabled soldiers may be gradually lessened, whilst the cost of maintaining the home for soldiers' children can only be kept where it is, or lessened by a revision of the existing law.

SCHOOL FUND.

The receipts of the school fund have been,		$137,681·11
Distributed to Public Schools,	$100,000·00	
Invsted for the fund	27,393·44	
Balance in bank	9,287·67	
		$137,671·11

The aggregate of the school fund is now five hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventeen cents ($570,321·17), against five hundred and sixty thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars and one cent ($560,760·01) at the same time in 1868.

The agricultural college fund now amounts to one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($116,000). The proceeds of interest is placed in the hands of the trustees of the college.

STEVENS BATTERY.

As communicated by me to your predecessors, the vessel known as the "Stevens Battery" was bequeathed to the State by the liberality of the late Edwin A. Stevens, and the sum of one million dollars was also left by him to finish the vessel in the most complete manner.

Under the authority of the law empowering me to accept the vessel and appoint commissioners to take charge of the interest of the State during its construction and pending its disposal, I appointed as commissioners General Fitz John Porter, of Morris, and Messrs. Benjamin G. Clarke, and W. W. Shippen, of Hudson.

There is no longer any doubt but the vessel, when finished, will be the most formidable war vessel afloat; and though constructed at a cost little short of two millions of dollars, will be much better worth the money than any vessel of similar cost in our own or other navies.

The vessel is being completed under the personal superintendence of General George B. McClellan and Captain Newton, which alone is sufficient to insure to our people not only every effort that fidelity gives, but every aid of the highest intelligence.

As the consent of Congress will be necessary to permit the State to lawfully accept the vessel and dispose of it, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution requesting our representatives at Washington to procure such consent.

The vessel will be completed within 1871, and can be finished sooner, if required, but at an increased cost.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Conforming to my duty, I submitted to the last Legislature the proposed addition to the Federal Constitution, known as the fifteenth amendment.

With a view of permitting the people of the State, in the exercise of their right, to express themselves upon the subject through the election of representatives to the present Legislature, I recommended that no final action be taken by your predecessors. To this they acceded, and their decision, in strong contrast with that of most of the States acceding to the amendment, seemed to be most fitting, considering the importance and gravity of the subject involved. It is gratifying that legislators, who possessed ample power to defeat an important political measure, should have so highly regarded the honor and reputation of our State and rights of the people, as to omit its exercise, even under great provocation so to do. The late election gave ample opportunity to the advocates of universal suffrage to press their views.

The result is known, and New Jersey declares against the scheme.

The singular anomaly of being a State in authority for a single and partisan purpose, and a territorial dependence in all other respects, has been presented for the criticism of the enemies of popular government.

The advocates of the proposed amendment urge its adoption upon the assumption that *suffrage is a right* and not a privilege bestowed by government, and that all men without distinction as to "class, color, or previous condition of servitude, etc.," are the natural inheritors of such right, and this assumption is sought to be enforced principally upon the ground that all governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed.

To show the fallacy of such a doctrine, it is only necessary to ask why its application should be limited to men, and why women, who are amenable in like degree as men, under our law, to punishment for crimes, to taxation for the support of the State, and to most other impositions of government, should be excluded from the exercise of a power claimed to be a right to those who are governed?

Again, if suffrage be a Right, why should States be permitted to make an arbitrary rule as to the age which shall be attained before suffrage shall be exercised, for many persons are better fitted to vote intelligently at the age of eighteen than others are at fifty. Or why should the Congress fix a period of years before a naturalized citizen can exercise the privilege of the ballot, when his adherence and duty to the Government is just as fully had if the necessary oaths be taken upon the day of his treading our shores, as they are ever had?

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON SETS	2·29
SUN SETS	4·54	HIGH WATER	9·50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Jan. 1
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Jan. 4
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan. 4
FOR EUROPE.			
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 13
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 26
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Caibarien, Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Savannah, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. John Potter, H. Pennington, Mrs. Lewis, Miss E. Shaftel, Mr. J. R. Gregory, Mrs. B. Livy, Mr. D. M. Lafiette, Miss Thompson. Off Ledge Lightship, saw brig Roanoke, Davis, from Porto Cabello, in tow of steamer S. J. Christian.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Queenstown 25th ult.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, at Rio Janeiro 28th Nov., from Cardiff.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 6th inst., for Philadelphia via Havana.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, sailed from Providence 8th inst. for New Castle, Del.

Schr Emily Curtis, Haskell, from Boston for Wilmington, Del., sailed from Newport P. M. 8th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, 6 days from Georgetown, S. C., at New York 10th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Mary Westcott, Gandy, from New Haven for Greenwich, N. J., put into New York 10th inst. for a harbor.

Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, sailed from Norwich 8th inst., for New York.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Willie Mowe, from Eastport for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on the shoals at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., and full of water, and which it was thought would be a total loss, has been partially discharged of her cargo of fish by Capt. L. P. Brown, agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., who has put casks in her, and got her off the shoals, and carried her inside the point of beach to a place of safety, where she will be hove down and caulked previous to taking her to her port of destination.

Fourteen barques and brigs, and a large number of schooners, sailed from Portland to Cuba on Wednesday last. This is the largest Cuba fleet which has left Portland for a long time.

A remarkable ocean race over a course of 16,800 miles has just terminated by the arrival of both vessels at Liverpool. The ships David Crockett, Capt. John A. Burgess, and the Swallow, Capt. McLoughlin, sailed from San Francisco in company at noon September 8, 1869, and the David Crockett arrived at Liverpool Dec. 31, beating the Swallow, which arrived next day, 30 hours in a passage of 112 days.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Halifax "Citizen" of the 5th inst. says:—The Chester Lighthouse was struck by lightning on Monday morning, and completely destroyed.

The Prussian Government has given notice that from the 11th day of December, 1869, the following alteration will be made in the light exhibited from the outer Lightvessel, river Elbe, North Sea:—

The present fixed white light will be superseded by a revolving White Light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every 20 seconds.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 31 Two doors above our Old Stand

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES
BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.
Every description of Fine Groceries.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 23§

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 325§

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 1 1§

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
12 13ftutl DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 12mwf

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
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Joint appearance of the two celebrated Prime Donne,
MADAME CAROLINA BRIOL
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Reappearance of the renowned Tenor,
SIG. B. MASSIMILIANI.
In Bellini's favorite Opera,
NORMA,
with the following great cast:—
Norma........Mme. CAROLINA BRIOL
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Pollio........Sig. B. MASSIMILIANI
Oroveso........Sig. COLETTI
Flavio........Sig. REICHARDT
Conductor........Sig. NICOLAI.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
KELLOGG. KELLOGG.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in a new role.
Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI in a new role.
First time of the highly successful
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Three pieces—MATRIMONY, IS SHE MAD? and ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
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Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

JUDGE KELLEY'S REVIEW OF COMMISSIONER WELLS.

THE zeal displayed by the Special Commissioner of Revenue in advocating the interests of British manufacturers, in disparaging the resources and underestimating the wealth of the United States, and in antagonizing many important American industrial interests, has aroused the ire of the Representative of the Fourth Congressional district, Judge Kelley, who yesterday exposed, in an able speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, the fallacies and follies embraced in the last report of Mr. Wells.

The first point of attack is the estimate made by the latter of the wealth of this country. To prove that the times are out of joint the Special Commissioner assumes that the grand total cannot possibly exceed $23,400,000,000, while other and better authorities contend that the census returns will foot up at least $43,000,000,000. Mr. Wells fixes the increase of the value of property during the present decade at less than 66 per cent., or but little more than one-half of the ascertained increase from 1850 to 1860. So far as this region is concerned, the rate of progress during the present decade far exceeds that of the previous ten years, and the personal and real property of Philadelphia is at the lowest calculation worth two hundred per cent. more than it was ten years ago. Many other portions of the North show a still more rapid advance, and even in the devastated South the advance in the value of real estate in some sections has already exceeded all the losses of permanent wealth incurred by the war.

The next subject of discussion is the rate of duties on several American products, and more especially steel rails, other manufactures of steel, and pig iron. A few years ago (in 1867) even Mr. Wells recommended high duties on steel, and the wisdom of this recommendation has since been abundantly proven. Before American capital and energy embarked in the manufacture of steel rails, the standard British price was $150 per ton in gold, and some importations made at a time when gold was at a high premium cost American railroad companies the enormous sum of $390 per ton, in currency. An immense reduction on these prices has been already effected by the establishment of a few American steel-rail works, and a continuance of the protective policy which Mr. Wells is anxious to overthrow will effect still greater reductions, and ensure to our railways cheap and abundant supplies. If the duty is materially diminished, the British manufacturers, whom the Commissioner of Revenue is so intensely anxious to serve, will supply cheap rails long enough to destroy their American rivals, and then reap from extortionate charges ample profits to richly compensate their official and unofficial champions in this country.

Judge Kelley points out a curious coincidence between a new schedule of American duties on various manufactures of scrap, blister, shear, and cast steel which is known to have been prepared by the manufacturers of Sheffield, and the rates proposed by Mr. Wells. He also quotes from the statements of the Collector at New York to the Committee of Ways and Means an assertion that "the legal ability of England and the Continent is constantly retained by foreign manufacturers to indicate the means by which our tariffs may be evaded." And it seems that a wonderfully good understanding has been established between the open foes of the struggling industries of our country, who conduct their assaults by undervaluations, smuggling, and new combinations of materials, and the insidious foes resident among us, who recognize in the Special Commissioner of Revenue their most efficient champion.

Against Pennsylvania, especially, Mr. Wells levels his most desperate blows. He is never tired of devising plans to cripple the vast and useful interests in which she has gained pre-eminence among her sister Commonwealths. Nothing could apparently give him greater satisfaction than to see our steel factories closed, our furnaces thrown out of blast, our mines abandoned, and the old dependence on Great Britain fully restored. He seems ambitious to become the John Jones of the War Office to our State, and to destroy its prosperity by a mass of misrepresentations and false calculations. He should remember, however, that sundry perils always "do environ those who meddle with cold iron;" that there is a fair prospect that his blunders will be exposed as rapidly as he makes them; and that he already stands convicted of so many that his value as an ally of the British manufacturers has been materially damaged.

* * *

THE STORY told by Prince Pierre Bonaparte about the fracas that occurred in his apartment on Monday, resulting in the death of M. Victor Noir at the hands of the Prince, if true in every particular, will be apt to secure from the public on this side of the Atlantic a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of the Prince. According to his statement, M. Fouville and M. Victor Noir entered his apartment and behaved in a very insulting manner, and the latter slapped him in the face without any provocation being given. The Prince then drew his revolver and fired, and the two journalists also presented their pistols, and Fouville attempted to fire his but could not get it off. This is, of course, but one side of the story, and the partisans of Rochefort and his friends give a different version of it. The affair shows that the Bonaparte family are exceedingly bitter in their feelings against Rochefort and his aiders and abettors, and that they long for an opportunity to revenge themselves for the abuse that has been heaped upon them. Rochefort, for his part, has taken advantage of the fracas in the usual style of a demagogue, by declaring in the Corps Legislatif that Noir was one of the people, and that the people would judge his murderer, who, though a cousin of the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape. M. Ollivier promised that impartial justice should be done, and it seems not unlikely, from the present appearances, that the unfortunate affair will result rather to the advantage of the Imperialists than of their opponents, especially if it can be shown that Noir was really the aggressor.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA.

ON one essential point the two bills presented in the House of Representatives yesterday in relation to the readmission of Virginia are in harmony. In the bill reported by Mr. Farnsworth from the Reconstruction Committee, as well as in Mr. Bingham's substitute, it is declared that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress, and in this declaration the whole country, North as well as South, agrees. The attempt of the extreme radical faction to overthrow the election held last summer, on the ground of wholesale fraud and intimidation of voters, failed most signally, and even ex-Governor Wells, who headed the radical ticket, has proclaimed his earnest desire to see the State restored to all her rights and privileges in the Union, under the constitution then ratified and the officers then elected. There is therefore no reasonable excuse for further delay in admitting to their seats both the Representatives and Senators whom the people of Virginia have selected. This action could have been taken before the Christmas recess of Congress as well as after it; but, as long as a postponement was indulged in because of the alleged want of time to give the case the discussion which its importance demanded, it is to be hoped that Congress will proceed at once, and without any further delay, to this discussion, and terminate it at the earliest practicable moment.

The bill reported by Mr. Farnsworth from the Reconstruction Committee differs essentially, however, from Mr. Bingham's substitute, by providing certain fundamental conditions, on compliance with which alone is it proposed to restore the State to her privileges in the Union. To the first of these conditions the Democratic party as a mass, and many adherents of the Republican party, are disposed to take exceptions. It provides that no person shall hold any civil or military office under the State Government without first subscribing to an oath that, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he has not participated in the Rebellion, or, in lieu of this oath, that he has been relieved from his disabilities by act of Congress. Under the present circumstances, it would seem the part of wisdom and statesmanship to amend the bill by striking out this condition. A clause in the State Constitution submitted to the people at the recent election, essentially the same as this, was defeated by a large majority, and the requirement of the oath by act of Congress would appear to be practically an attempt to engraft it upon the Constitution of the State, in defiance of the expressed wishes of the people. If it would answer any good purpose, or was necessary as a matter of precaution, the case would be vastly different. But as long as Congress sees fit to grant relief from political disabilities in wholesale fashion, it would operate only to the disadvantage of that portion of the population which is too proud or too lukewarm to petition the national legislature for such relief. At present, this relief is granted almost invariably to every one who demands it, and the persons who demand it are generally of the class of professional politicians whose sole ambition is to live at the expense of the people, whether it be under a loyal or a disloyal regime. The days of political proscription are practically at an end, and the attempt to continue the system is at best a mere farce, the sooner ended the better. Entire equality before the law is demanded for the colored population, and as long as invidious distinctions are made against any portion of the white population, an attempt will be made by those who are thus proscribed to counteract all the legislation of Congress and all the amendments to the Federal Constitution which can be passed, even if the country gives itself up entirely to the business of constitutional tinkering. Entire harmony and good feeling between whites and blacks can be restored only by the absolute and unqualified abandonment of the system of proscription, and the experiment may as well be made with Virginia now as at a later period.

But, independently of this, the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee contains ample provisions securing to all the people of Virginia a guarantee that their rights under the new Constitution as it now stands will be forever respected and enforced. Mr. Cox, of New York, yesterday gave notice that he would move to strike out of the bill everything which made the action of the State in these matters irrevocable. This is the true Democratic doctrine, and on the issue thus raised every Republican member of Congress can take a decided and uncompromising position. Virginia should not be left free to rescind such portions of her Constitution as secure to any class of her population the simple rights of manhood. That she would ever attempt such a retrograde step is extremely doubtful, in the now prevailing sentiment of the country and the probability that it will not be materially modified for years to come. But the peace for which the future demands security at the hands of the present requires an absolute guarantee that the rights now secured to all classes of the people shall be maintained for all time to come, and in no better or more practicable way can this guarantee be given than by its incorporation in the bill which restores Virginia to her normal position in the Union.

* * *

ANOTHER BILL has recently been introduced in Congress to facilitate direct importations from Europe to the various ports of the United States, and to avoid the delays at New York which are unnecessarily and unwisely fostered by the present system. This movement is now strongly supported by the Western cities, as well as by Boston and Philadelphia, and the principal opposition it encounters springs from a desire of the Representatives and Senators of the Empire State to maintain for the little island of Manhattan an unnatural commercial advantage at the expense of the national treasury and the prosperity of all other American cities. An earnest and determined effort, however, should secure the passage of the proposed new law at the present session, and if Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives exert themselves properly they will be able, in conjunction with the champions of Western interests, who now seem to be thoroughly aroused, to render inestimable service to the commercial interests of this city. The aggregation of business at the New York Custom House is such a fruitful source of fraud and corruption, and it entails such enormous losses of revenue upon the nation, that the new reform can be advocated on the strongest public grounds, as well as on account of its bearing upon the prosperity of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, and Philadelphia. The investigations of Hon. Henry D. Moore, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, have served to demonstrate the extent of the corruption at the New York Custom House incident to the present system, and he has been zealous in urging the necessity of a change in the interests both of the Government and the merchants of the country. Mr. Moore, since he has been at the head of the Philadelphia Custom House, has proved his efficiency and administrative abilities in many ways, and Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston will be fortunate if they obtain Collectors who are as able, honest, and eager to serve the public.

* * *

THE DIGNITARIES of the lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday resolved, on the motion of the distinguished representative of the Philadelphia Democracy, Sam. Josephs, to be good to themselves, on a small scale, by declaring that "Purdon's Digest" and "Ziegler's Manual" should be supplied to each member at the expense of the Commonwealth. A proposition to include "Beitler's Titles of Corporations," which was embraced in the original resolution, was defeated by a small majority, as well as an amendment to include a family Bible, a gilt-edged Shakespeare, and a Webster's Dictionary, which the mover said he offered for the purpose of ridiculing the whole gift business. If the people could be satisfied that all the proposed books would be carefully studied by the recipients, they would scarcely begrudge the expense. As primers and spelling-books, however, are better adapted to the mental capacity of some of the elect, there is great danger that the donations would soon find their way back to the book stores, to increase the profits of the session, and that they would contribute nothing to the improvement of minds too intent on earning divvies to earnestly seek moral or intellectual instruction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
TICKETS,
ADMITTING
A GENTLEMAN
AND
ONE LADY,
FIVE DOLLARS
EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS,
EACH
ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE
AT THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES,
NEWS STANDS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
AND OF
1 8 8 10 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—THE CONGREGATIONS of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH. All are invited. 1 11 5t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 7 twm5t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOCK'S." 1 5 wsm6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be held in the Library room on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
1 13 wfm3t JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, 224 S. Delaware Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Vincent L. Bradford,	John G. Stevens,
William H. Hart,	Benjamin Fish,
William H. Gatzmer,	John M. Read,
Charles Macalester,	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley,
Asa J. Fish,	George M. Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
Asst. Secretary—FLOYD H. WHITE.
1 11 3t (Signed) J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS,

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B. Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL BRADFORD.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM H. WEBB. 1 11 6t

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

And at a meeting of the said Trustees, held January 6, the following officers were elected:—
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President; and
1 11 3t* JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY. Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1870.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM McLELLAN, of Chambersburg.
C. L. BORIE, of Philadelphia.
EDW. S. WHELEN, of Philadelphia.
C. D'INVILLIERS, of Philadelphia.
J. G. REPPLIER, of Philadelphia.
S. C. FORD, of Philadelphia.
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT, of Philadelphia.
1 11 2t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.
1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP!
CLOSE OUT CHEAP!
PRICES ALL DOWN!
WEATHER'S COLD!
MUST BE SOLD!
CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!

BIG TRADE!
WHO'S AFRAID!
COME! DON'T BE RASH!
ALL PRIME!
NOW'S YOUR TIME!
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!

And we offer at Prices which are
Absolutely unapproachable!
All Prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!!

AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 lm JAMES M. LEDDY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER
AND
CHESHIRE CHEESE,
IN STORE THIS DAY BY STEAMER JAVA.
NEW MARYLAND HAMS.
NEW DAVIS HAMS.
W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,
THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 South THIRD St.,
1 12 wf2t4p BELOW CHESNUT.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,783,580·96

Receipt of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
Losses paid, 1869	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

	MORTGAGES.	
$766,450	All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
	LOAN BONDS.	
301,100	United States Government Loans	341,743·00
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	166,780·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Sixes	50,500·00
19,000	State of Delaware Sixes	9,000·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	197,700·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Sixes	2,460·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, 1864	34,200·00
4,500	North Pennsylvania Seven Per Cent Coupon Bonds	4,005·00
31,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, First Mortgage	30,070·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	46,000·00
40,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds	41,400·00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds	12,000·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	34,400·00
49,000	Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company	36,700·00
37,000	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,040·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan	10,800·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,048·50
	STOCKS.	
215	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company	15,050·00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company	12,433·08
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,500·00
228	Shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	9,120·60
100	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Cash in Bank and Office, currency	155,330·89
	" " gold, $76,906·06 Premium thereon 15,381·39	92,285·35
	Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
	Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premium	321,944·37
	Accrued Interest	20,356·58
	Premiums in course of transmission	85,197·90
	Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·37
	Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	Total Assets, January 1, 1870	$2,783,580 96

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. [1 12 wfm 3trp

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES
SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at
No. 920 ARCH Street.
D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
9 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED—VULCAN OIL AND MINING STOCK, at No. 146 S. FOURTH Street. In at 12 o'clock. 1 12 wfm3t*

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$143,668·22
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,329·06	
		69,897·02
		$213,495·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,922·27	
Fire losses	54,615·22	
Reinsurance and commissions	13,702·92	
Return Premiums	10,231·37	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,272·02	
		153,822·95
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds		$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds		15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889		11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883		3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875		17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds		14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds		11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds		7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds		4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		8,650·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad		1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank		6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company		9,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company		400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		5,000·00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company		14,040·00
Par value		$208,506·00
Market value		$188,925·00
Bills receivable for premiums		27,743·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums		8,351·57
Cash in bank	$16,788·44	
Cash in drawer	72·28	
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00	
		35,160·72
		$255,695·80

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
A. E. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 11 12trp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,678·00
Bills Receivable	16,795·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,998·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,344·41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,570·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,602·50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615·00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	56,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,902·50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,405·55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,352·50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	23,957·38
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,349·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,500·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,897·75
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·88
Real Estate	30,000·00
Cash	4,139·96
	$1,084,290·42

1 7 6t] WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE
PRESENTS
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.
Apply to
JOHN CRUMP, Builder,
1 10 6t4p No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

Mr. Fechter.

I will assume that you are not indifferent to hearing about Mr. Fechter at "first mouth" from one who was all there, instead of at second-hand through the New York newspapers. I hardly think a larger audience was ever assembled at Niblo's. It had been said that Mr. Fechter would be a fashionable success, but the audience on Monday evening partook more largely of intellect than it aid of fashion. The short scene between "Don Salluste" and "Don Cæsar," prelusive to the entrance of "Ruy Blas"—for *Ruy Blas* was the play of the evening — was paid very little attention by the audience, who manifested none of the expectant disposition to be thrilled, characteristic of American audiences assisting at a *debut*, until "Don Salluste's" attendant, obeying a direction, went up the stage and summoned "Ruy" on. Then a profound hush fell upon the vast assemblage, and it was known that in another instant Mr. Fechter would be facing them. There was a momentary pause—a pause just sufficient to give one twist more to the highly-strung nerves of the observers—and then spontaneous thunders burst from every part of the house, as "Ruy Blas" advanced from the wings, and bowing to the house, stood experiencing all the emotions of a metropolitan "recep." Critical as the moment was—for nothing is less true than that an experienced artist experiences no nervousness on a first appearance in a strange city—he manifested no symptom of confusion, but at once addressed himself to the business of his part. I can understand why he should be called the representative actor of the romantic school. It is because no other actor possesses the faculty of dashing off the expression of emotion with such picturesque rapidity. He is more like a painter of rapid and brilliant sketches than of large and laborious pictures. His "Hamlet" will be an impassioned and impulsive collegian, rather than the philosophic Dane of tradition. There are no intrinsic beauties in his elocution as such. He never declaims. He is a forcible illustration of how completely the genius of eloquence, like any other kind of genius, may be of set rules. "Ruy Blas" is not a *role* fitted to display the intellectual character of an actor, but in it Mr. Fechter gives no indication of the capability of being intellectual in anything else. His acting is melodrama's most refined and exquisite expression. In reviewing another performer's interpretation you might say that he had thought out his part; in reviewing Mr. Fechter's you perceive that he has *felt* it. Mr. Fechter is picturesque in much the same sense as a hot-blooded man is more picturesque than a cold-blooded one. His face, his hands, his figure are incessantly at work, depicting the ever-changing emotions supposed to take place in the soul of the character he has created. As Mr. Beecher would say, he has a tubfull of feeling in a bucket's capacity, and feeling perpetually "slops over." As "Ruy Blas" Mr. Fechter "slops over" all the time. As for Miss Leclercq, I am at a loss to understand why the newspapers should speak of her in the eulogistic terms they do. She is an ordinary actress, and an extremely good-looking woman of thirty-five. She has an abundance of beautiful auburn hair, and acts judiciously, with a thorough acquaintance with stage business. I could mention a dozen native American actresses who would rank above her. Finally, *Ruy Blas* was put upon the stage at Niblo's in the most execrable style—a style totally unworthy the reputation of the theatre and of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.

That Demi-Semi-Obituary.

I wrote last Saturday in regard to Colonel Du Solle. I hereby amply apologize for it. If he ever finds me out I think he'll forgive me. He is not dead, but is slowly and painfully recovering from a malady which threatened to speedily remove him. I hope he may live as long as the bamboo, and that the enforced rest his convalescence will secure him will send him back to his editor's desk with all his powers recuperated.

La Coterie To-morrow Night.

"La Coterie of New York" is to give its second annual masquerade ball to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, under the care of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the principal hotels in this city. There are to be three bands of music, orchestra, promenade, and military, together with tableaux vivants characteristically grouped, in two hundred costumes, so as to represent the five senses. No gentleman is to be admitted to the floor unless in fancy costume; all masks are to be lifted at the door of the Academy before the wearers are permitted to enter, and to be permanently removed at midnight. "La Coterie" may not be so popular as the French balls, but it will be more "piert."

The Rev. Horace Cook.

Of course "telegrams" will have informed you long ere this that the Rev. Horace Cook, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, has accomplished the sanctimonious seduction of one of the sweetest lambs of his flock. The lamb was attached to a Sunday school belonging to Mr. Cook's church, and such was its affection for its shepherd that everywhere that Horace went the lamb was sure to go. It has gone with him—ran away from the parental roof—and the "guilty pair" are now probably getting religion at the fashionable hotel of some distant city. Mr. Cook has a son about fourteen years of age, and the girl he has run away with is just about three years the senior of this boy. Think of it! ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening Bellini's opera of *Norma* will be given, with Madame Briol as "Norma" and Signor Massimiliani as "Pollio."

Ferrari's new comic opera of *Pipele* is announced for to-morrow, with Miss Kellogg and Signor Ronconi in the leading *roles*.

AT THE CHESNUT a new drama by Boucicault, entitled *Mercy Dodd*, will be performed this evening, with the comic drama of *A Husband to Order*.

On Friday Miss Keene will have a farewell benefit, previous to her departure from the city for a brief season, and on Monday Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will commence an engagement.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty*, with its great battle scene, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some of their most curious feats of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

AT THE GERMAN THEATRE, Coates street, near Franklin, a concert will be given on to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the German Hospital.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND will give their twenty-first quadrille party at the Musical Fund Hall this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

JAMES M. LEDDY.—We call attention to this gentleman's card, to be found in another column. Mr. Leddy can once more be found giving his especial supervision to his time-honored old stand, situated at the S. W. corner of Ninth and Sansom streets. From the well-known character of the proprietor, together with the quality of his liquors, cigars, etc., gentlemen will find this a quiet resort and the "right man in the right place."

THE LIVING MACHINE.—Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the mainspring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depends.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7·50	Cost Elsewhere	$10·00
Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Overcoats at	12·50	Cost Elsewhere	18·00
Overcoats at	15·00	Cost Elsewhere	22·00
Overcoats at	20·00	Cost Elsewhere	30·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	12·00
Business Coats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	14·00
Business Coats at	13·00	Cost Elsewhere	17·00
Pants (all wool) at	3·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
Pants (all wool) at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Pants (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00
Pants (all wool) at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Pants (all wool) at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Vests (all wool) at	1·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·00
Vests (all wool) at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·00
Vests (all wool) at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
Vests (all wool) at	4·25	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Vests (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·50
Boys' Overcoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Overcoats at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Boys' Overcoats at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Boys' Overcoats at	13·50	Cost Elsewhere	20·00
Boys' Undercoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Undercoats at	6·00	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Boys' Undercoats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Undercoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	13·00
Boys' Jackets at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Jackets at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Jackets at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Pants at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Pants at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FAUST—HERRMAN.—In Horsham township, Montgomery county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. M. Shealeigh, Mr. RICHARD J. FAUST to Miss CAROLINE HERRMAN.

RISLETT—LAWTON.—On the 7th instant, at Buckley, Ill., by the Rev. W. A. Cummings, FRANK RISLETT, of this city, to BELLE O. LAWTON, of Jamaica, Vermont.

DIED.

EDMONDS.—On the 11th instant, SARAH E. EDMONDS, formerly of Alexandria, D. C., in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of S. A. Harrison, No. 8 Hamilton Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On the 11th instant, MARGARET FOSTER, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2217 Wood street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HAINES.—On the 12th instant, ANNIE E., daughter of Samuel and the late Sallie A. Haines, aged 20 years.

Funeral from her father's residence, 1120 Callowhill street, on Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at South Laurel Hill. 2t

McMULLAN.—On the 11th instant, JAMES McMULLAN, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Brown, No. 1734 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, west of Seventeenth. To proceed to Woodlands. **

MOSS.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, LAVINA J. MOSS, the wife of Joseph Moss.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. 2

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, JOHN A. ROBINSON, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Brown street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock. 2t

TITLOW.—On the 8th instant, JOHN TITLOW, SR., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Butchers and Drovers, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifth street and Germantown avenue, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WRAY.—On the evening of the 9th instant, Miss SARAH WRAY.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. William Wilkins, No. 1522 Sansom street, on Thursday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS AT $2; ALSO, IN STORE ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1·75 TO $6 A YARD.

BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACA DEPARTMENT.—BESSON & SON HAVE OPENED A FRESH STOCK ALPACAS, FROM 37½ TO 87½c.

MOHAIRS OR GLOSSY ALPACAS, 75c. TO $1·25.

MOHAIR TAMISE OR FRENCH ALPACAS, 65c. TO $1.

BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS, ALPACA POPLINS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, 62½ CENTS TO $1·12½.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
1 6 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received, one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1·50 to $3 per yard.

BESSON & SON—MOURNING DRY GOODS.
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

BESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY—
1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laines, 22c.
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid do. 22c.
3 cases Gray and Black Chintzes, 12½c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 1 12 wfm

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsirp
MANUFACTORY, No. 23 S. FIFTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an entire new stock of
Fall and Winter Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28 w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.

This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.

Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
1 3 11 SIXTH and MARKET

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LEASE—LARGE WAREHOUSE ON Junction Railroad, on SWANSON Street, suitable for PRODUCE or FORWARDING HOUSE.
1 3 2w] Apply No. 784 SWANSON Street

FOR RENT. — A MODERATE-SIZED Dwelling House, with all modern conveniences, on CAMAC Street, above Berks. Apply to D. W. CADWALLADER, M. D., No. 1856 N. ELEVENTH St., or to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 1 8 6t

TO LET.—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 1313 RIDGE Avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH St. 1 8 6t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp§

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer of Heaters, Ranges, etc.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870. 1 11 3t

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point: 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF
STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 1 2m PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove.......$7 per ton.
Large Nut.......6 "
Eagle Vein Nut.......6·50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.......$7
Nut, per ton.......$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

$6000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
7 8t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16sw

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.

FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.

100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 28, 27, 30 cents.

BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.

Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.

SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.

Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 21 sw

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

1870.
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS
AND
Linen Goods
For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer
All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.
Also, continuation of our clearing sale of
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.

We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Establishment,
N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 6 21 mwf

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw§

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1034 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BYRON.

The Countess of Blessington's Testimony—Leigh Hunt's Testimony—Campbell's Testimony—Macaulay's Testimony.

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON'S TESTIMONY.

The following passages concerning Lord Byron's relations with his wife and sister are taken from "Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington," at Genoa, in 1823. London, 1834:—

"In all his conversations relative to Lady Byron—and they are frequent—he declares that he is totally unconscious of the cause of her leaving him, but suspects that the ill-natured interposition of Mrs. Charlemont led to it. It is a strange business! He declares that he left no means untried to effect a reconciliation, and always adds with bitterness, 'A day will arrive when I shall be avenged. I feel that I shall not live long, and when the grave has closed over me, what must she feel!' When Lord Byron was praising the mental and personal qualifications of Lady Byron, I asked him how all that he now said agreed with certain sarcasms supposed to bear a reference to her in his works. He smiled, shook his head, and said they were meant to spite and vex her, when he was wounded and irritated at her refusing to receive or answer his letters; that he was not sincere in his implied censures, and that he was sorry he had written them; but, notwithstanding this regret, and all his good resolutions to avoid similar sins, he might, on renewed provocation, recur to the same vengeance, though he allowed it was petty and unworthy of him. Lord Byron speaks of his sister, Mrs. Leigh, constantly, and always with strong expressions of affection. He says she is the most faultless person he ever knew, and that she was his only source of consolation in his troubles on the separation."

HIS TENDERNESS FOR LADY BYRON.

"It is evident that Lady Byron occupies his attention continually. He introduces her name frequently; is fond of recurring to the brief period of their living together; dwells with complacency on her personal attractions, saying, that though not regularly handsome, he liked her looks. He is very inquisitive about her; was much disappointed that I had never seen her, nor could give any account of her appearance at present. In short, a thousand indescribable circumstances have left the impression on my mind that she occupies much of his thoughts, and that they appear to revert continually to her and his child. He owned to me that when he reflected on the whole tenor of her conduct—the refusing any explanation, never answering his letters, or holding out even a hope that in future years their child might form a bond of union between them—he felt exasperated against her, and vented this feeling in his writings; nay, more, he blushed for his own weakness in thinking so often and so kindly of one who certainly showed no symptom of ever bestowing a thought on him."

BYRON TO THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON ON THE SLANDERS RIFE AGAINST HIM IN ENGLAND.

"I have often thought of writing a book, to be filled with all the charges brought against me in England," said Byron; "it would make an interesting folio, with my notes, and might serve posterity as a proof of the charity, good-nature, and candor of Christian England in the nineteenth century. Our laws are bound to think a man innocent until he is proved to be guilty, but our English society condemns him before trial, which is a summary proceeding that saves trouble. * * * The moment my wife left me I was assailed by all the falsehoods that malice could invent or slander publish. How many wives have since left their husbands, and husbands their wives, without either of the parties being blackened by defamation, the public having the sense to perceive that a husband and wife's living together or separate can only concern the parties or their immediate families; but in *my case*, no sooner did Lady Byron take herself off than my character went off, or, rather, was carried off, not by force of arms, but by force of tongue, and pens, too; and there was no crime too dark to be attributed to me by the moral English, to account for so very common an occurrence as a separation in high life. I was thought a devil, because Lady Byron was allowed to be an angel."

BYRON'S FITS OF RAGE.

"I hope my daughter will be well educated, but of this I have little dread, as her mother is highly cultivated, and certainly has a degree of self-control that I never saw equalled. I am certain that Lady Byron's first idea is, what is due to herself—I mean, that it is the undeviating rule of her conduct. I wish she had thought a little more of what is due to others. Now my besetting sin is a want of that self-respect, which she has *in excess;* and that want has produced much unhappiness to us both. But though I accuse Lady Byron of an excess of self-respect, I must in candor admit, that if any person ever had an excuse for an extraordinary portion of it, she has, as in all her thoughts, words, and deeds she is the most decorous woman that ever existed, and must appear—what few, I fancy, could—a perfect and refined gentlewoman, even to her *femme-de-chambre.* This extraordinary degree of self-command in Lady Byron produced an opposite effect on me. When I have broken out, on slight provocations, into one of my ungovernable fits of rage, her calmness piqued and seemed to reproach me; it gave her an air of superiority that vexed and increased my *mauvaise humeur.* I am now older and wiser, and should know how to appreciate her conduct as it deserved, as I look on self-command as a positive virtue."

LORD BYRON'S TRIBUTE TO HIS SISTER.

"My first and earliest impressions were melancholy—my poor mother gave them; but to my sister, who, incapable of wrong herself, suspected no wrong in others, I owe the little good of which I can boast; and had I earlier known her it might have influenced my destiny. Augusta has great strength of mind, which is displayed not only in her own conduct, but to support the weak and infirm of purpose. To me she was, in the hour of need, as a tower of strength. Her affection was my last rallying point, and is now the only bright spot that the horizon of England offers to my view. Augusta knew my weaknesses, but she had love enough to bear with them. I value not the false sentiment of affection that adheres to one while we believe him faultless; not to love him would then be difficult: but give me the love that, with perception to view the errors, has sufficient force to pardon them—who can 'love the offender, yet detest the offense;' and this my sister had. She has given me such good advice, and yet, finding me incapable of following it, loved and pitied me but the more because I was erring. This is true affection, and above all, true Christian feeling. Poor Lady —— had just such a sister as mine, who, faultless herself, could pardon and weep over the errors of one less pure, and almost redeem them by her own excellence. Had Lady ——'s sister or mine," continued Byron, "been less good and irreproachable, they could not have afforded to be so forbearing; but, being unsullied, they could show mercy without fear of drawing attention to their own misdemeanors."

LEIGH HUNT'S TESTIMONY

is taken from "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries," by Leigh Hunt. London, 1828.

LEIGH HUNT ON BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

"I believe there did exist one person to whom he would have been generous, if she pleased; perhaps was so. At all events, he left her the bulk of his property, and always spoke of her with the greatest esteem. This was his sister, Mrs. Leigh. He told me she used to call him 'baby Byron!' It was easy to see, that of the two persons, she had by far the greatest judgment; I will add, without meaning to impeach her womanhood, the more masculine sense. She had recorded him on his tomb as the author of 'Childe Harold,' which was not so judicious; but this may have been owing to a fit of affectionate spleen at 'Don Juan,' which she could not bear, and (I was told) would never speak of. She thought he had committed his dignity in it. I believe she was only woman for whom he ever entertained a real respect; a feeling which was mixed up, perhaps, with something of family self-love."

BYRON TO LEIGH HUNT, OCT. 15, 1814.

"My stay in town has not been long, and I am in all the agonies of quitting it again next week on business, preparatory to 'a change of condition,' as it is called by the talkers on such matters. I am about to be married; and am, of course, in all the misery of a man in pursuit of happiness. My intended is two hundred miles off; and the efforts I am making with lawyers, etc. etc., to join my future connections, are for a personage of my single and inveterate habits—to say nothing of indolence—quite prodigious!"

BYRON TO LEIGH HUNT.

"13 Piccadilly Terrace, June 1, 1815.—I am as glad to hear from as I shall be to see you. We came to town what is called late in the season; and since that time the death of Lady Byron's uncle (in the first place) and her own delicate state of health, have prevented either of us from going out much; however, she is now better, and in a fair way of going credibly through the whole process of beginning a family. * * * Whenever you come this way I shall be happy to make you acquainted with Lady Byron, whom you will find anything but a fine lady—a species of animal which you probably do not affect more than myself."

BYRON TO LEIGH HUNT, FEB. 26, 1816.

"With regard to the circumstances to which you allude, there is no reason why you should not speak only to me on a subject already sufficiently rife in the mouths and minds of what is called 'the world.' Of the 'fifty reports,' it follows that forty-nine must have more or less error and exaggeration; but I am sorry to say, that on the main and essential point of an intended, and, it may be, an inevitable separation, I can contradict none. At present I shall say no more; but this is not from want of confidence; in the meantime, I shall merely request a suspension of opinion."

LADY BYRON AND THOS. MOORE.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The following paper, which originally appeared in *The New Monthly Magazine*, of April, 1830, will show that Mrs. Stowe was not the first person to come forward, unauthorized, with a "True Story" of Lady Byron's Married Life. Nearly forty years ago, Thomas Campbell thought fit, on the plea of refuting the slanders of Moore, just as Mrs. Stowe now sets up as a pretext the slanders of the Countess Guiccioli, to publish for the edification of the world an account of his private interviews with Lady Byron, and a confidential letter she had written him.

Campbell, however, does not tell the whole story, but only darkly hints at it.

From a letter of Lady Byron, quoted by Miss Martineau we find that she repudiated this interference with her private affairs, as she would doubtless have still more indignantly disclaimed her posthumous American advocate.

"I found my right to speak on this painful subject on its now *irrevocable publicity*, brought up afresh, as it has been by Mr. Moore, to be the theme of discourse to millions, and, if I err not much, the cause of misconception to innumerable minds. I claim to speak of Lady Byron in the right of a man, and of a friend to the rights of woman, and to liberty, and to natural religion. I claim a right, more especially, as one of the many friends of Lady Byron, who, one and all, feel aggrieved by this production. It has virtually dragged her forward from the shade of retirement, where she had hid her sorrows, and compelled her to defend the heads of her friends and her parents, from being crushed under the tombstone of Byron. Nay, in a general view, it has forced her to defend *herself;* though with her true sense, and her pure taste, she stands above all special pleading. To plenary explanation she *ought* not—she never *shall* be driven. Mr. Moore is too much a gentleman not to shudder at the thought of that; but if other Byronists, of a far different stamp, were to force the savage ordeal, it is her enemies, and not she, that would have to dread the burning ploughshare.

"We, her friends, have no wish to prolong the discussion; but a few words we *must* add, even to her admirable statement—for hers is a cause not only dear to her friends, but having become, from Mr. Moore and her misfortunes, a publicly agitated cause, it concerns morality, and the most sacred rights of the sex, that she should (and that, too, without more special explanations) be acquitted out and out, and honorably acquitted in this business, of all share in the blame, which is one and indivisible. Mr. Moore, on farther reflection, may see this, and his return to candor will surprise us less than his momentary deviation from its path.

"For the tact of Mr. Moore's conduct in this affair, I have not to answer; but, if indelicacy be charged upon me, I scorn the charge. Neither will I submit to be called Lord Byron's accuser—because a word against him I wish not to say, beyond what is painfully wrung from me by the necessity of owning or illustrating Lady Byron's unblamableness, and of repelling certain misconceptions respecting her, which are now walking the fashionable world, and which have been fostered (though Heaven knows where they were born) most delicately and warily by the Christian godfathership of Mr. Moore.

"I write not at Lady Byron's bidding—I have never humiliated either her or myself by asking if I should write—or what I should write—that is to say, I never applied to her for information against Lord Byron, though I was justified, as one intending to criticise Mr. Moore, in inquiring into the truth of some of his statements. Neither will I suffer myself to be called her champion, if by that word he meant the advocate of her mere legal innocence, for that, I take it, nobody questions. Still less is it from the sorry impulse of pity that I speak of this noble woman, for I look with wonder and even envy at the proud purity of her sense and conscience, that have carried her exquisite sensibilities in triumph through such poignant tribulations. But I am proud to be called her friend—the humble illustrator of her cause, and the advocate of those principles which make it to me more interesting than Lord Byron's. Lady Byron (if the subject must be discussed) belongs to sentiment and morality—at least as much as Lord Byron—nor is she to be suffered, when compelled to speak, to raise her voice as in a desert, with no friendly voice to respond to her. Lady Byron could not have outlived her sufferings if she had not wound up her fortitude to the high point of trusting mainly for consolation, not to the opinion of the world, but to her own inward peace; and having said what ought to convince the world, I verily believe that she has less care about the fashionable opinion respecting her than any of her friends can have. But we, her friends, mix with the world, and we hear offensive absurdities about her which we have a right to put down.

"What Lady Byron professes to be her main aim in her 'Remarks on the Life of her Husband,' it seems to me that she very clearly accomplishes. I am not sure that I should feel my esteem for Byron, or for any man, much enhanced by finding that a foolish relative or two could sever from him a wife once doatingly fond of him. But we have not a tittle of fair evidence against this pack of ——, as his Lordship politely calls them; and, to throw the blame on her parents is proved ridiculous by Dr. Lushington's letter, for it shows that the deepest cause or causes of the separation were not imparted to her parents. I dismiss, therefore, this hinted plea of palliation with contempt.

"I proceed to deal more generally with Mr. Moore's book. You speak, Mr. Moore, against Lord Byron's censurers in a tone of indignation which is perfectly lawful towards calumnious traducers, but which will not terrify me, of any other man of courage, who is no calumniator, from uttering his mind freely with regard to this part of your hero's conduct. I question your philosophy in assuming that all that is noble in Byron's poetry was inconsistent with the possibility of his being devoted to a pure and good woman—and I repudiate your morality for canting too complacently about 'the lava of his imagination,' and the unsettled fever of his passions being any excuses for his planting the *tic douloureux* of domestic suffering in a meek woman's bosom. These are hard words, Mr. Moore, but you have brought them on yourself by your voluntary ignorance of facts known to me—for you might, and ought to, have known both sides of the question, and if the subject was too delicate for you to consult Lady Byron's confidential friends, you ought to have had nothing to do with the subject. But you cannot have submitted your book even to Lady Byron's sister, otherwise she would have set you right about the imaginary spy, Mrs Clermont.

Hence arose your misconceptions, which are so numerous, that having applied to Lord Byron (you will please to observe that I applied not for facts against Lord Byron, for these I got elsewhere, but for an estimate of the correctness of your statements), I received the following letter from her ladyship:—

"'Dear Mr. Campbell—In taking up my pen to point out for your private information those passages in Mr. Moore's representation of my part of the story which were open to contradiction, I find them of still greater extent than I had supposed—and to deny an assertion here and there would virtually admit the truth of the rest. If, on the contrary, I were to enter into a full exposure of the falsehood of the views taken by Mr. Moore, I must detail various matters, which, consistently with my principles and feelings, I cannot under the existing circumstances disclose. I may, perhaps, convince you better of the difficulty of the case by an example:—It is not true that pecuniary embarrassments were the cause of the disturbed state of Lord Byron's mind, or formed the chief reason for the arrangements made by him at that time. But is it reasonable for me to expect that you, or any one else, should believe this, unless I show you what were the causes in question? and this I cannot do. I am, etc., etc.,

"'A. I. NOEL BYRON.'

"Excellent woman! honored by all who know her, I will believe her on her own testimony.

"What I regret most in Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron is, that he had in his own hands the only pure means of serving Lord Byron's character—which was his Lordship's own touching confession, and that he has thrown away the said means by garnishing that fair confession with unfair attempts at blaming others. In Letter 235 Lord Byron takes all blame on himself. 'The fault,' he says, 'was not, no, nor even the misfortune in my choice (unless in chosing at all), but I must say it in the very dregs of all this bitter business, that there never was a better, or even a kinder or more amiable and agreeable being than Lady Byron. I never had, or even can have, any reproach to make her while with me.' Now, nothing in Lord Byron's poetry is finer than this. But why, Mr. Moore, have you frozen the effect of this melting candor by dishing up the inconsistencies of Lord Byron on the same subject, and by showing your own ungallant indifference to the thus acquitted Lady Byron? In the name of both of them, I reprove you. Byron confesses, but you try to explain away his confession; and by your hints at spies, unsuitableness, etc., you dirty and puddle the holy water of acknowledgment that alone will wash away the poor penitent man's transgressions. You resort to Byron's letter to Mr. Rogers for the means of inculpating Lady Byron and her friends as blamers of Lord Byron. But *they* never said more than that Lord Byron's temper was intolerable to Lady Byron. That was true, and they never circulated any calumnies against him.

"There is equal injustice in the allusion to Lord Byron having been ever surrounded by spies. Why spy was near him? The only person denounced in that odious capacity by Lord Byron himself was Mrs. Clermont; and what was the fact with regard to her? If Mrs. Clermont was a spy, surely the last person in the world to have acquitted her would have been Mrs. Leigh, the sister of Lord Byron; but I have in my possession the authentic copy of a letter from Mrs. Leigh to the same Mrs. Clermont, earnestly acquitting her of the calumny, and offering even public testimony to her (Mrs. Clermont's) tenderness and forbearance (I copy Mrs. Leigh's words) under circumstances that must have been trying to any friend of Lady Byron. Another unworthy expression of Mr. Moore's is, that of calling Lord Byron *'a deserted husband.'* Let him read Lady Byron's remarks, and blot out this absurdity from his volume. Dr. Lushington, versed in the harshest cases of justifiable separation, and bound to admit none of a slight nature, thought that it was impossible she could live with him.

"You should have paused, Mr. Moore, before you compelled any friend of Lady Byron to bring out this truth.

"It is a further mistake on Mr. Moore's part, and I can prove it to be so, if proof be necessary, to represent Lady Byron, in the course of their courtship, as one inviting her future husband to correspondence by letters after she had at first refused him. She never proposed a correspondence. On the contrary, he sent her a message, after that first refusal, stating that he meant to go abroad, and to travel for some years in the East; that he should depart with a heart aching, but not angry; and that he only begged a verbal assurance that she had still some interest in his happiness. Could Miss Millbanke, as a well-bred woman, refuse a courteous answer to such a message? She sent him a verbal message, which was merely kind and becoming, but which signified no encouragement that he should renew his offer of marriage. After that message he wrote to her a most interesting letter about himself—about his views, personal, moral, and religious, to which it would have been uncharitable not to have replied. The result was an insensibly increasing correspondence, which ended in her being devotedly attached to him. About that time I occasionally saw Lord Byron, and though I knew less of him than Mr. Moore, yet I suspect I knew as much of him as Miss Milbanke then knew. At that time, he was so pleasing that if I had had a daughter with ample fortune and beauty, I should have trusted her in marriage with Lord Byron.

"Mr. Moore at that period evidently understood Lord Byron better than either his future bride or myself; but this speaks more for Moore's shrewdness than for Byron's ingenuousness of character.

"It is more for Lord Byron's sake than for his widow's that I resort not to a more special examination of Mr. Moore's misconceptions. The subject would lead me insensibly into hateful disclosures against poor Lord Byron, who is more unfortunate in his rash defenders than his reluctant accusers. Happily his own candor turns our hostility from himself against his defenders. It was only in wayward and bitter remarks that he misrepresented Lady Byron. He would have defended himself irresistibly if Mr. Moore had left only his acknowledging passages. But Mr. Moore has produced a Life of him which reflects blame on Lady Byron—so dexterously that more is meant than meets the ear. The almost universal impression produced by his book is, that Lady Byron must be a precise, and a wan unwarming spirit—a blue-stocking of chilblained learning, a piece of insensitive goodness. Who that knows Lady Byron will not pronounce her to be everything the reverse? Will it be believed that this person, so unsuitably matched to her moody Lord, has written verses that would do no discredit to Byron himself—that her sensitiveness is surpassed and bounded only by her good sense, and that she is

'Blest with a temper, whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day.'

"She brought to Lord Byron beauty, manners, fortune, meekness, romantic affection, and everything that ought to have made her to the most transcendent man of genius—*had he been what he should have been*—his pride and his idol. I speak not of Lady Byron in the common-place manner of attesting character, I appeal to the gifted Mrs. Siddons, and Joanna Baillie, to Lady Charlemont, and to other ornaments of their sex, whether I am exaggerating in the least when I say, that in their whole lives they have seen few beings so intellectual and well-tempered as Lady Byron. I wish to be as ingenuous as possible in speaking of her. Her manner, I have no hesitation to say, is cool at the first interview, but is modestly, and not insolently cool; she contracted it, I believe, from being exposed, by her beauty and large fortune in youth, to numbers of suitors, whom she could not have otherwise kept at a distance. But this manner could have had no influence with Lord Byron, for it vanishes on nearer acquaintance, and has no origin in coldness. All her friends like her frankness the better for being preceded by this reserve. This manner, however, though not the slightest apology for Lord Byron, has been inimical to Lady Byron in her misfortunes. It endears her to her friends, but it piques the indifferent. Most odiously unjust, therefore, is Mr. Moore's assertion that she has had the advantage of Lord Byron in public opinion. She is, comparatively speaking, unknown to the world; for though she has many friends, that is, a friend in every one who knows her, yet her pride, and purity, and misfortunes, naturally contract the circle of her acquaintance. There is something exquisitely unjust in Mr. Moore comparing her chance of popularity with Lord Byron's; the poet who can command men of talents, putting even Mr. Moore into the livery of his service, and who has suborned the favor of almost all women by the beauty of his person and the voluptuousness of his verses. Lady Byron has nothing to oppose to these fascinations but the truth and justice of her cause.

"You said, Mr. Moore, that Lady Byron was unsuitable to her Lord—the word is cunningly insidious, and may mean as much or as little as may suit your convenience. But if she was unsuitable, I remark that it tells all the worse against Lord Byron. I have not read it in your book, for I hate to wade through it; but they tell me, that you have not only warily depreciated Lady Byron, but that you have described a lady that would have suited him. If this be true, it is the unkindest cut of all—to hold up a florid description of a woman suitable to Lord Byron, as if in mockery over the forlorn flower of Virtue, that was drooping in the solitude of sorrow. But I trust there is no such passage in your book. Surely you must be conscious of your woman, with her 'virtue loose about her, who would have suited Lord Byron,' to be as imaginary a being as the woman without a head.—A woman to suit Lord Byron!!!—Pooh! pooh! I could paint to you the woman that could have *matched* him, if I had not bargained to say as little as possible against him.

"If Lady Byron was not suitable to Lord Byron, so much the worse for his Lordship; for let me tell you, Mr. Moore, that neither your poetry, nor Lord Byron's, nor all our poetry put together, ever delineated a more interesting being than the woman whom you have so coldly treated. This was not kicking the dead lion, but wounding the living lamb, who was already bleeding and shorn even unto the quick. I know that, collectively speaking, the world is in Lady Byron's favor; but it is coldly favorable, and you have not warmed its breath. Time, however, cures everything, and even your book, Mr. Moore, may be the means of Lady Byron's character being better appreciated. THOMAS CAMPBELL."

LORD MACAULAY ON THE SEPARATION OF LORD AND LADY BYRON.

Much has been written about those unhappy domestic occurrences which decided the fate of Byron's life. Yet nothing is, nothing ever was, positively known to the public but this—that he quarrelled with his lady, and that she refused to live with him. There have been hints in abundance, and shrugs and shakings of the head, and "Well, well, we know," and "We could if we would," and "If we list to speak," and "There be that might an they list." But we are not aware that there is before the world, substantiated by credible, or even by tangible evidence, a single fact indicating that Lord Byron was more to blame than any other man who is on bad terms with his wife.

The professional men whom Lady Byron consulted were undoubtedly of opinion that she ought not to live with her husband. But it is to be remembered that they formed that opinion without hearing both sides. We do not say, we do not mean to insinuate, that Lady Byron was in any respect to blame. We think that those who condemn her on the evidence which is now before the public, are as rash as those who condemn her husband. We will not pronounce any judgment, we cannot, even in our own minds, form any judgment on a transaction which is so imperfectly known to us. It would have been well if, at the time of the separation, all those who knew as little about the matter as we know about it now, had shown forbearance, which, under such circumstances, is but common justice.

We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. In general, elopements, divorces, and family quarrels, pass with little notice. We read the scandal, talk about it for a day, and forget it. But once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. We cannot suffer the laws of religion and decency to be violated. We must make a stand against vice. We must teach libertines that the English people appreciate the importance of domestic ties. Accordingly some unfortunate man, in no respect more depraved than hundreds whose offenses have been treated with lenity, is singled out as an expiatory sacrifice. If he has children, they are to be taken from him. If he has a profession, he is to be driven from it. He is cut by the high orders, and hissed by the lower. He is, in truth, a sort of whipping-boy, by whose vicarious agonies all the other transgressors of the same class are, it is supposed, sufficiently chastised. We reflect very complacently on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity. At length our anger is satiated. Our victim is ruined and heart-broken, and our virtue goes quietly to sleep for seven years more. It is clear that those vices which destroy domestic happiness ought to be as much as possible repressed. It is equally clear that they cannot be repressed by penal legislation. It is therefore right and desirable that public opinion should be directed against them. But it should be directed against them uniformly, steadily, and temperately; not by sudden fits and starts. There should be one weight and one measure. Decimation is always an objectionable mode of punishment. It is the resource of judges too indolent and hasty to investigate facts and to discriminate nicely between shades of guilt. It is an irrational practice, even when adopted by military tribunals. When adopted by the tribunal of public opinion, it is infinitely more irrational. It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should constantly attend on certain bad actions. But it is not good that the offenders should merely have to stand the risks of a lottery of infamy, that ninety-nine out of every hundred should escape, and that the hundredth, perhaps the most innocent of the hundred, should pay for all. We remember to have seen a mob assembled in Lincoln's Inn to hoot a gentleman against whom the most oppressive proceeding known to the English law was then in progress. He was hooted because he had been an unfaithful husband, as if some of the most popular men of the age, Lord Nelson for example, had not been unfaithful husbands. We remember a still stronger case. Will posterity believe that, in an age in which men whose gallantries were universally known, and had been legally proved, filled some of the highest offices in the State and in the army, presided at the meetings of religious and benevolent institutions, were the delight of every society, and the favorites of the multitude, a crowd of moralists went to the theatre, in order to pelt a poor actor for disturbing the conjugal felicity of an alderman? What there was in the circumstances either of the offender or of the sufferer to vindicate the zeal of the audience we could never conceive. It has never been supposed that the situation of an actor is peculiarly favorable to the rigid virtues, or that an alderman enjoys any special immunity from injuries such as that which on this occasion roused the anger of the public. But such is the justice of mankind. In these cases the punishment was excessive; but the offense was known and proved. The case of Lord Byron was harder. True Jedwood justice was dealt out to him. First came the execution, then the investigation, and last of all, or rather not at all, the accusation. The public, without knowing anything whatever about the transactions in his family, flew into a violent passion with him, and proceeded to invent stories which might justify its anger. Ten or twenty different accounts of the separation, inconsistent with each other, with themselves, and with common sense, circulated at the same time. What evidence there might be for any one of these the virtuous people who repeated them neither knew nor cared. For, in fact, these stories were not the causes, but the effects of the public indignation. They resembled those loathsome slanders which Lewis Goldsmith, and other abject libellers of the same class, were in the habit of publishing about Bonaparte—such as that he poisoned a girl with arsenic when he was at the military school; that he hired a grenadier to shoot Desaix at Marengo; that he filled St. Cloud with all the pollutions of Capreæ. There was a time when anecdotes like these obtained some credence from persons who, hating the French Emperor without knowing why, were eager to believe anything which might justify their hatred.

Lord Byron fared in the same way. His countrymen were in a bad humor with him. His writings and his character had lost the charm of novelty. He had been guilty of the offense which, of all offenses, is punished most severely; he had been overpraised; he had excited too warm an interest; and the public, with its usual justice, chastised him for its own folly. The attachments of the multitude bear no small resemblance to those of the wanton enchantress in the Arabian Tales, who, when the forty days of her fondness were over, was not content with dismissing her lovers, but condemned them to expiate, in loathsome shapes, and under cruel penances, the crime of having once pleased her too well.

The obloquy which Byron had to endure was such as might well have shaken a more constant mind. The newspapers were filled with lampoons. The theatres shook with execrations. He was excluded from circles where he had lately been the *observed of all observers.* All those creeping things that riot in the decay of nobler natures hastened to their repast; and they were right; they did after their kind. It is not every day that the savage envy of aspiring dunces is gratified by the agonies of such a spirit, and the degradation of such a name.

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On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28 5

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City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
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City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
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Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.;
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
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6 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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Speech of Judge Kelley in the House of Representatives—A Complete Refutation of the Specious Theories of Commissioner Wells.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the committee at length. We give some of the leading points of his very able speech:

The report of David A. Wells, Esq., Special Commissioner of Revenue, abounds in propositions inimical to the best interests of the country, which if adopted by Congress will compel us to occupy a subordinate position among nations, though our population may equal that of all Europe, as our territory already does that of the whole family of European Powers. As an expression of the opinions of Mr. Wells this paper can do but little harm; but its circulation in Europe, under the sanction of Congress, will impair our credit and arrest the tide of emigration now flowing in upon us in unprecedented volume. It demonstrates to the satisfaction of Mr. Wells' admirers and clients that, though our wealth increased during the last decade one hundred and twenty-six per cent., its utmost increase during this decade can be but sixty-five and eight hundredths per cent.; and that instead of the census of 1870 showing—as it is universally conceded it will—largely over forty-three thousand million dollars, the grand total can by no possibility be over $23,400,000,000.

One of the processes by which Mr. Wells sustains his theory, though not wanting in ingenuity, is very simple. It is to assume that everything is now worth from thirty-five to thirty-nine per cent. less than it was at the time with which he proposes his comparison. We know that wheat and flour, and every variety of cotton and woolen goods, are cheaper now than they were in 1860. But Mr. Wells' theory is that, as there is a difference in the market value of gold and greenbacks, commodities of domestic production ought to be dearer.

The prominent characteristics of Mr. Wells' report are audacity and advocacy of the interests of England and her American colonies. That it is ingenious and plausible cannot be denied, but that it is so does not in my judgment furnish proof of the Commissioner's ability, or evidence of his possession of well-grounded convictions on industrial questions. Indeed, the facts that many of the suggestions which are most earnestly pressed contravene those embodied in his former reports, and his avowal that, in offering them, "he has placed himself in antagonism to many with whom he was formerly in close agreement," afford ample ground for doubt on both points.

The most audacious of Mr. Wells' assertions, and one that pervades the whole report, is that customs duties are always a tax on the consumer, increasing the price of the imported article on which they are levied and enabling the home producer to realize undue profits by keeping production steadily below the current demand for the commodity he produces. Were Mr. Wells a tyro, and this report his first publication, charity would deem this a blunder and ascribe it to ignorance; but he is a man of large experience, and has written much; and reference to any of the publications which led to his appointment to the commissionership, or to his preceding reports, will convict him of basing this official paper on a principle the falsity of which he has time and again abundantly established.

I propose to illustrate the treachery of the Commissioner by briefly referring to the effect of high protective duties on Bessemer steel rails. In 1865 there was no establishment in the United States for the manufacture of such rails. The lowest price at which an American company could buy them in England was $150 per ton, cash, gold, including freight to New York or Philadelphia. The duty was then, as now, an ad valorem duty of forty-five per cent., which at that price was equivalent to about three cents per pound. Gold was then about 200, and each ton of rails had cost when on the wharf in Philadelphia $390, currency. Our country abounds in materials from which to make not only Bessemer rails, but every quality of steel, and the wages paid to American workmen are high enough to tempt skilled workmen from England and Germany.

In view of these facts, several enterprising railroad men determined to establish "Bessemer rail works. At length the Freedom Works, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, so called in commemoration of our partial enfranchisement from the grasp of foreign monopolists, were ready to take orders, and another establishment for their production was erecting at Troy, New York, when lo! the same English manufacturers, who had been unable to sell at less than $150 per ton, canvassed our market to find buyers at $130. In less than three years competition has brought the price of Bessemer rails down so rapidly that orders are now taken in England at eleven pounds sterling, or about fifty-five dollars, deliverable at Liverpool or Hull.

Meanwhile the mills for their production at Troy, New York, and others at Chester, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan, have been completed, and the plans have been adopted for others at Mott Haven, New York; Pittsburg, Johnstown and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis; but their construction awaits and is dependent on the action of Congress on the tariff. These facts are known to Mr. Wells, yet he endeavors to persuade the country that a protective duty is always a tax on the consumer, and labors to induce Congress to reduce a duty which was at the rate of three cents to one and a half cent per pound; a change which he well knows would close all our Bessemer rail works and restore to his English friends the monopoly of our market. What can have brought him to such a conclusion? What is to be his reward for such a consummation?

For nearly a quarter of a century our duties on cast-steel have been assessed upon the value of the commodity, or ad valorem, and recent investigation by an agent of the government has shown that throughout the whole of the period the steel-makers of Sheffield have been defrauding the government of a large portion of its dues.

The Sheffield steel-makers are men of wealth and social position, and this discovery of their long continued and systematic fraud upon our government has not been a pleasant thing for them. They admit that steel has been invoiced to the United States at lower rates than those at which they sell in England or to the people of the continent, but assert that, low as the invoice prices are, they are the prices at which they sell in this country.

They say—and their letters are on file in the Treasury Department, and their agents have appeared there to enforce the statement—that our market is essential to the maintenance of their works, and that such is the competition they encounter from our steel-makers that they are forced to sell to us at lower rates than they do to the English or any other people.

The draft of a bill providing a scale of duties on steel was prepared, as I am informed and verily believe, by or in consultation with a member of one of the leading firms of steel-makers of Sheffield, and sent over to a gentleman specially connected with legislation on financial subjects. It furnished Mr. Wells his schedule; and, that gentlemen may see how completely he has adopted it, how entirely his views on this important subject are in accord with those of the steel monopolists of England, whose interest it is to hold us in commercial and maritime dependence, I will ask the reporters to put the two schedules in parallel columns. It is, perhaps, due to Mr. Wells, in this connection, that I should mention the fact that he so far exercised his own judgment in making this recommendation as to modify two or three unimportant rates, and to change the order from that in which the items stand in the bill.

And it will be further noticed that where the slightest departure in rate occurs in any one item, as is the case in two or three unimportant instances, it is immediately compensated for in the next item by a corresponding change the other way. Thus Mr. Wells is more generous to his countrymen in the matter of Bessemer rails than their Sheffield rival would be. He proposes to kill them instantly by putting the rate at one cent a pound; while Mr. Wells is willing to give them breathing time, in which to put their houses in order, by letting them die slowly at one and a half cent. And in the next item the Englishman proves the more generous; for he proposes two and a half cents on all steel and manufactures of steel not provided for, and Mr. Wells would crush his countrymen instantly by making the duty on those articles but two cents.

Wells applies his assumption that a protective duty is necessarily a tax on the consumer to pig-iron, and by the plausibility of his argument would make innocent and inexperienced people believe that he really hoped to secure cheap pig iron by reducing the duty on that article from nine dollars a ton to three dollars. Could he close our steel works, as the acceptance of the Sheffield schedule recommended by him would do in three months, and arrest the progress we are making in the increased production of pig iron, he would do more to retard the progress of this country toward commercial prosperity and national supremacy than Davis, Lee, and all the heads of the rebellion accomplished. I cannot conceive the single cause that would do more to depress and impoverish our people and retard the growth of our country than the sudden prostration of these great interests, at a time when the English or continental manufacturer will purchase none of our grain for which he has to pay a penny in advance of the price for which he can buy from the peasants of Austria and Russia.

But this recommendation with reference to pig iron is consistent with the rest of the report, throughout which the desire is manifest to make the United States as commercially dependent on and tributary to England as though they were still part of her North American colonies. He cites pig iron, coal, salt and lumber as illustrations of a class of cases where excessive and unnecessary duties have been imposed and maintained, "with a view of enhancing the cost of articles indispensable to many other branches of production." The present duty on pig iron was imposed for two purposes, both of which were patriotic. The first was to raise additional revenue, and the other to stimulate the conversion of ore, coal and limestone, of which in almost every part of the country we have inexhaustible supplies, into a material the increased production of which was a prerequisite to the general extension of our industries and the maintenance of the dignity and rights of the nation, which were then being violated by the armed cruisers of the country to which we looked for a supply of pig iron and Bessemer rails. And, sir, I am happy in being able to show that it has accomplished both these objects, and that if permitted to stand for five years, it will, while contributing largely to the reduction of our debt, insure us not only a home supply of pig iron, but such ample means of producing it as will enable us to enter the markets of the world in competition with England.

What has it done as a revenue measure? During the year that ended on the 30th of June, 1868, we derived from this duty $1,011,109 96; in the succeeding year, closing on the 30th of June, 1869, $1,199,762 55, and in the current fiscal year will give us a still larger income, without in the slightest degree impairing the revenue derived from our consumption of foreign iron in more advanced condition.

The Commissioner raises no question as to the relative quality of British and American iron, and does not, as I remember, state the quantity of our annual production. He places the annual product for 1869 at 1,725,000 tons, or just about 175,000 tons below the ascertained production of that year. That the average quality of American pig, bar and railroad iron is superior to the average of the same descriptions of English iron is an almost universally-conceded fact; but to blazon this to the world would not serve the interest of the Commissioner's British friends.

But though his report abounds in hypotheses and calculations, based on estimates and suppositions, he nowhere tells or attempts to tell us what we would have been made to pay the British ironmaster for his inferior pig, bar, sheet and rails if the American production of pig iron had not been more than doubled since the establishment of this duty, and if the manufacture of cast steel and Bessemer rails had not also been established at so many points within our limits. He is not ignorant of the fact that in little more than a year past sixty-five new blast furnaces have been erected, and that they are to employ a portion of the people of fifteen States. These furnaces have increased our productive power to nearly two million five hundred thousand tons per annum. Arrangements are also making for the erection of more than fifty other furnaces during the year upon which we have just entered, many of which have been commenced. The estimated product of pig iron for this year is two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons, or about fifty per cent. of the annual average production of Great Britain.

Thus it appears that, with a production of less than ten million tons for the world's supply, no other country than ours is in a position to make a large and immediate addition to its annual production. The difficulties in the way may be briefly stated thus: Sweden possesses exhaustless supplies of the richest primitive ores, but she has no coal, and her annual production of charcoal-iron is believed to have reached its limit. Her function will henceforth be to mine and export ore. Russia has ample supplies of ore, but, so far as exploration has yet discovered, is deficient in coal. She can, however, for some time somewhat augment her production of charcoal-iron. Austria, Italy, Spain and the States of the Zollverein have ore, but little or no coal available for iron-making, and are unable to extend, if they can maintain, their present production of charcoal-iron. France has neither coal nor ore sufficient to supply her wants. England furnishes her with one-third the coal she now consumes in the manufacture of iron. Little Belgium has both coal and ore, and they are advantageously situated, but the field is so contracted that she cannot increase her production beyond her own wants, and Prussia is a large importer of coal and pig iron from England. So much for prospective increase of supplies; while, as illustrative of the growing demand, I need only allude to the gigantic systems of railroads building in Russia and India, the latter at immense cost by England, in the hope of impairing our supremacy as producers of cotton.

Had we continued to rely upon England for pig iron in excess of our capacity to produce it, at the time of fixing nine dollars as the duty, and also to draw our supplies of cast steel and Bessemer rails from her, the extension of our railroad system must have been checked, and the per capita consumption of iron in this country been much restricted. For nine years before the imposition of that duty our annual production had been less than 800,000 tons, and that of England had not increased at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum. Our demand increases at the rate of from 170,000 to 200,000 tons per annum. Whence but from our own ore beds and coal mines could the supply have been drawn?

Was there any charm by which an increased supply could be evoked? Yes, Mr. Chairman, there was one, and that was applied. It was such a duty as would give capitalists and men of enterprise a guarantee that if they paid workmen fair American wages for building furnaces, digging and hauling coal, ore and limestone, and converting them into pig iron, they should not be undersold in our own markets by the production of underpaid British workmen. England has attained her maximum production; while her increase since 1863 has been scarcely appreciable, ours has increased about one hundred and ten per cent. In view of all these facts I think that it appears again in the matter of pig iron, as it did in that of cast steel and Bessemer rails, that a protective duty has not been, as Mr. Wells asserts, a tax on, but a boon to the American consumer.

I have said that the report is devoted to the promotion of the interests of England and her North American colonies, and have, I think, shown that if its suggestions were carried into effect it would arrest the rapid increase we are making in the production of iron and steel, and remand us to commercial and political dependence on our haughty and faithless rival. I propose now to illustrate Mr. Wells' palpable desire to promote the interests of England's North American colonies—the New Dominion, that asylum of our foes in war and base of illicit operations against our revenue system in peace. Taking the leading staples of the provinces separately, he submits specious but false reasons for the removal of all duties from each of them.

The principle articles the provinces export are lumber, wool, coal, barley, and other cereals; and from these he would remove all duties, though they yielded during the year which ended June 30, 1868, $4,352,770 49 in gold, or about six millions in currency. It is true some of the wool which contributed to this amount came from other countries, and some of the coal from England; but in order to restore prosperity to the trade of the provinces he would admit their staples free, even though other countries might share the advantage.

Though very urgent that the duty should be taken off Canadian barley, he makes no specific recommendation as to the removal of duties from the other cereals. He merely speaks of the "extreme emergency" that can "justify a tax on the breadstuffs and food of a nation."

Mr. Kelley here entered into an elaborate argument to show that Mr. Wells' statements and conclusions on the subject of the duty on coal are fallacious and untrustworthy. He concluded as follows:

Mr. chairman, permit me to reiterate the fact that duties which serve to develop the resources of a country and cheapen commodities, by inducing home competition, the diversification of labor and the opening of new sources of employment, and increase the general stock produced, are not taxes, even though they fail to reduce immediately the price of the commodity on which they are imposed, as adequate duties on cast-steel and Bessemer rails have done. They are during the interim the price paid for establishing the commercial and political independence of the country, or may rather be regarded as a temporary advance, to be reimbursed in the near future by producing a sense of national security, a wider field of profitable employment for the people at large, and an adequate and cheaper supply of better goods through the long future.

But such is not the case with all duties. There are duties that are taxes and must remain so forever, or into that far future whose possibilities we cannot foresee. Such are duties imposed on commodities which we do not and cannot produce, but which enter into the daily life of the people, either directly as food, or as the raw material of articles we are producing in competition with countries whose laborers receive not a moiety of the wages paid for the same work in this country, and which are necessary for the support of a family whose children are to be educated for future citizenship. We raise no tea or coffee, and the duty of twenty-five cents a pound on tea, which is at the rate of seventy-eight and a half per cent. on the cost of our whole importation for 1868, and of five cents a pound on coffee, or at the rate of forty-seven and a half per cent. on the importation of 1868, are taxes, purely and simply taxes. Yet the Commissioner does not propose to repeal or abate these, and why should he? Neither England nor her North American colonies produce tea or coffee. Not only does he not propose to repeal these taxes now, but in his "schedule of a tariff constructed with a view of obtaining from the smallest number of imported articles an annual revenue of $150,000,000" he retains them both, and proposes to raise $22,000,000 a year from them—namely, $12,000,000 from coffee and $10,000,000 from tea.

We now impose a duty of fifteen cents a pound on pepper. As we grow no pepper, this is a tax—a tax at the rate of two hundred and ninety-seven per cent. on the entire importation for 1868, and which extracted from the people in that year $792,490 45. The like duty on alspice is a tax. It is at the rate of three hundred and seventy six and a half per cent., and drew from the people in 1868 $142,981 50. These duties and many scores of such that I could indicate are all taxes, as they stimulate no industry, but tax the food of the laborer; but they do not move the sympathies of the Commissioner. He does not propose to repeal them, for the articles they burden are not produced in England or her North American colonies. They were imposed as revenue measures during a great war, and have been cheerfully endured by a patriotic people; but they increase the cost of living, operate as a burden on our laboring people, and should be repealed at the earliest day the financial condition of the country will permit.

Mr. Chairman, there are other taxes, of some of which the people justly complain—taxes that burden our labor, consume the profits of capital, and paralyze the energy of the most enterprising among us. They add to the cost of our gas and of our travel, whether by railroad, stage or steamboat. We cannot draw our own money from bank or make a payment to our creditor without feeling them. They touch and prick us at all points. Their enforcement requires the maintenance of a special department of the government, the agents of which penetrate inquisitorially every home and workshop in the land. They increase the cost of all our productions and restrict the limits of our commerce by shutting our overtaxed goods out of markets in which but for them we might compete with our foreign rivals. They, too, were the product of the war. The necessities in which it involved us gave rise to the system of internal taxes, with its Commissioner, assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and thousands of subordinates; and sound policy requires that those duties which, while they protect the wages of the laboring man and develop the resources of the country, supply the Treasury with large amounts of revenue, should be retained, and that those direct and inquisitorial taxes which so oppress and annoy us should be removed as rapidly as possible. The repeal of these would animate all our industries; but the repeal of the duties recommended by the Commissioner would flood our country with the productions of the underpaid laborers of Europe, silence countless looms and spindles, close our factories, extinguish the fires in our furnaces and rolling mills, and leave the grain of the husbandmen, for which there is now no market in Europe, to rot in the field or granary, while their countrymen and former customers starve. However ardently Mr. Commissioner Wells may desire this consummation, I trust that Congress, by protecting the wages of the American laborer, will forever avert it.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE

from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 105 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 5 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANOS, FIREPROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

January 13, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth, walnut chamber suits, fine French plate mirrors, 2 superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by J. Rusk, S. Drucker & Co., New York; superior walnut bookcases, walnut wardrobes, extension and centre tables, lounges, arm chairs, hat stands, etageres, superior office furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, fine engravings, bagatelle table, cigar pompoy, superior fireproof safe, made by Evans & Watson, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, cabinetmaker's bench, sewing machines, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, superior double-barreled guns and apparatus, made by Westley Richards, London.

Also, 2 billiard tables, balls, and cues. Sale peremptory. It

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, STEAM DRUM, SHAFTING PULLEYS, BELTING, GAS PIPE, OLD IRON, FRAME SHEDDING, ETC.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Friday Morning,

Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets, valuable steam-engine, about 150 horse power; 3 boilers, 30 feet in length and 38 inches in diameter, complete, with steam gauges, etc.; steam drum, about 1000 feet of gas pipe, about 250 feet of 2½ to 20-inch belting, a quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, brackets wrenches, bolts, old iron, etc. Also, frame shedding, etc. 1 12 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS—From a Private Library.
On Thursday Evening.

At 7½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Miscellaneous and Medical Books from a private library.

Catalogues are now ready. The books can be examined on the day of sale. It

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS, BAGATELLE TABLE, PARLOR ORGAN, SEWING MACHINES, PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library Furniture. 1 12 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

Assignees' Sale.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, ELEGANT Plush Parlor Furniture, Library and Drawing-room Suits, Chamber Sets in Walnut, Oiled and Varnished; Cottage Chamber Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattresses, Beds, Venetian Blinds, Glassware, China Dinner and Tea Ware, Handsome Sideboard, Large Walnut Bookcases, Chairs in Cane Seat and Stuffed, Towel Racks, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Extension Dining Table, Mirrors, Kitchen Utensils, etc.
On Thursday,

January 13, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the auction rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, the entire household furniture, piano, carpets, etc., removed to the store for convenience of sale.

The goods were in use but a short time, and equal to new in every respect. 1 11 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

CARD—Persons wishing to contribute to our sale of this week will please send in their paintings immediately, in order to have them in the catalogue. 1 11 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS

No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

No. 240 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
NO. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 36 to 48 feet long, 16½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 38 to 54 feet long, 17½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 47 to 30 feet long, 14½ inches square—mast.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 54 to 51 feet long, 19 inches square—topmast.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 38 feet long, 15 inches square—topmast.

2 pieces Yellow Pine, 57 feet long, 21 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 60 feet long, 22 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

6 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 55 feet long, 18 inches square—jibboom.

The eleven pieces for yards, tapering, to have the heart in the centre at ends.

To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.

No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.

To be free from cross-grains, shakes, large knots, or other defects. The butts and tops to be cut off to sound wood.

The actual length and size of each peice required can be obtained on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals at this office.

ROBERT PETTIT,
1 3 9t Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 247 S. SIXTH Street,
1 5w6t* Executors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. W. & B. R. R.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Changes in the Board of Directors—Report on the Operations of the Road During the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company was held at Wilmington, on Monday afternoon. The election for directors to serve during the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following:—

Isaac Hinckley, of Wilmington; S. M. Felton, of Pennsylvania; William Sellers and Samuel Welch, of Philadelphia; Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, and Samuel Harlan, of Wilmington; Thomas Kelso, Enoch Pratt, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Whitside, and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, and N. Thayer and Edward Austin, of Boston.

The retiring members of the Board are Frederick A. Curtis, of Newark, Del.; J. I. Cohen, Jr., and Columbus O'Donnell, of Baltimore. The names added are those of Thomas Whitside and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and Edward Austin, of Boston.

At the meeting of the new Board Isaac Hinckley was elected President; Enoch Pratt, Vice-President, and A. Horner, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual report of the Board of Directors, showing the operations of the road for the year ending October 31, 1869, was read at the meeting of the stockholders. By this the receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad are shown to have been $2,565,302·31, and of the New Castle and Frenchtown Road $77,836·61, making a total for both roads of $2,643,138·92. The expenditures of the P., W. and B. were $1,801,981·88, and of the New Castle and Frenchtown $44,192·58, making a total expenditure for both roads of $1,846,174·46, leaving a balance of $796,964·46, to which is added the gain from the Delaware road, $8,742·45, making the net earnings for the year $805,706·91. Out of these earnings two dividends of four per cent. each were paid, amounting to $776,151·68.

The passenger receipts were over 4 per cent. larger than those of 1868, and the receipts for freight, express, etc., over 12 per cent. larger. The gross earnings from all sources were over 7 per cent. greater than in 1868, and the operating expenses were over 13 per cent. larger. The increase in the operating expenses is wholly due to repairs, and but for this would have been smaller than in the previous year. An unusual number of steel rails and new cross-ties laid during the year swelled the repair account. In relation to steel rails, the report says:—

> "The additional experience gained in the use of steel rails confirms our previously expressed opinion that true economy demands their use upon your road in place of iron rails. Of over thirty miles laid with English steel rails upon your road, not one rail has been removed for any imperfection, and but two American steel rails, out of more than two thousand, have shown any imperfection. The best steel rails can be bought for delivery in 1870 at but twenty per cent. advance upon the cost of best iron rails, and unless henceforth there be a greater relative difference in the cost of iron and steel, the purchases of iron rails for renewals of your tracks will probably cease."

The business of the Delaware Railroad afforded a profit of nearly $35,000. The prospects of the Delaware Railroad continue to improve. The peach crop of the peninsula was larger than ever before, although a large area of territory was entirely unproductive on account of late frosts. The quantity of peaches brought upon the road from the peninsular roads amounted to about two millions of baskets, or four thousand car loads. Most of the peninsular railroads are furnished with their car equipment from this company. The report alludes to the interruption of travel for seventy hours by the flood last October, but says but small inconvenience to the public resulted, a tolerably direct route having been temporarily opened via the Chester creek and West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, without change of cars.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1870.—The year 1870 corresponds to the year 6583 of the Julian period; also to the 7378-79 of the Byzantine era, the 5630-31 of the Jewish era, and the 1287 of the Mohammedan era. It embraces the latter part of the ninety-fourth and the beginning of the ninety-fifth year of American Independence. The first day of January, 1870, is the 2,404,064th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

The Jewish year 5630 is the sixth of the 297th cycle, and is embolismic, *i. e.*, having time inserted to produce regularity. It began September 6, 1869, and ends September 25, 1870. It contains 13 months, or 385 days and 55 Sabbaths. The year 5631 will have only 355 days and 50 Jewish Sabbaths. It will begin September 26, 1870, and end September 15, 1871.

The names of the Jewish months are Tisri, Marchesvan, Cisleu, Thebet, Sebat, Adar, Nisan, Ijar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, and Elul. The month Sebat corresponds very closely with our January, and Tisri, the first Jewish month, with our October. For the year 5630, the month Veader is inserted between Adar and Nisan.

The Mohammedan year 1286, of 355 days, begins April 13, 1869, and ends April 2, 1870. The year 1287, of 354 days, begins April 3, 1870, and ends March 22, 1871. The first month of the Mohammedan year is named Muharrem, and corresponds to our April. The names of the other months in their order are Saphar, Rabia I, Rabia II, Jomadhi I, Jomadhi II, Rejeb, Shaban, Ramadan, Schewall, Ds'l-Kadah, and Ds'l-Rejjah. The month Schewall corresponds to our January.

The dates of some of the church days and festivals of the year are Ash Wednesday, on March 2; Palm Sunday, April 10; Good Friday, April 15; Easter Sunday, April 17; Ascension Day, May 26; Pentecost, June 5; Trinity Sunday, June 12; and Advent Sunday, Nov. 27.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1870.—During the year 1870 there will be six eclipses, four of the sun and two of the moon, none, however, visible in this vicinity.

The first is a total eclipse of the moon on the morning of Jan. 17, visible in Asia, Europe, and the Western part of North America. In the region of California and the interior of Oregon, the moon will set totally eclipsed on the morning of the 17th at about sunrise. Near the coast in Northern California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, the total phase passes off before the moon sets. In Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, the moon sets partially eclipsed.

A partial eclipse of the sun takes place on the 31st of January, but is visible only in the Antartic regions.

Another of the sun takes place June 28, but is not visible in America. It can be seen only in the Southern Pacific Ocean east of Australia.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur July 12, also invisible in the United States. Along the eastern extremity of South America, and of North America, at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe, and Asia, the eclipse will be visible. It will be a partial eclipse on the northeast coast of the British provinces at the time of the moon's rising. At Greenwich, England, the first contact with penumbra occurs at 7·46 P. M., and the last at 1·22 A. M. on the morning of the 13th.

A slight partial eclipse of the sun, visible only in the Arctic regions, takes place July 28.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on December 28. The line of total obscuration runs through Southern Spain, Algiers, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, and into Russia. It is visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other important places in Europe.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Flies are returning.

—The annual meeting of the contributors of the Children's Hospital will be held at the Hospital, Twenty-second street, above Locust, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

—The congregation of the Green Street M. E. Church were suddenly plunged in darkness a few nights since. Cause—frozen gas-meter.

—The irrepressible President of the Board of School Control spoke thirty-four times in two hours yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the Managers of Penn Widows' Asylum will be held to-morrow.

—Why is it that one side of Evans street, Germantown, is paved, and the other not?

—An election for officers of the House of Refuge is to be held this afternoon.

—The Ludlow School house should be rented to some ice company.

—The Washington Literary Society is thirty-three years old.

—The Governor of Tinicum favors free Cuba.

—What are our street contractors doing?

—Manayunk is now called Mud Town.

—Sleigh-bells are rusting.

—What ails the weather?

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—We publish below a short tabular statement of the assessed valuation of exempt city property, public and otherwise. It embraces the whole of such property as far as returned by the assessors:—

Property of the U. S. Government	$5,622,000
Property of the State of Pennsylvania	897,500
Public School Buildings	2,126,100
Other city property	14,286,450
Schools, other than public	297,810
Hospitals, Asylums, etc	2,784,050
Colleges, Libraries, etc	1,152,800
Fire Companies	432,700
Cemeteries	1,161,600
Halls	304,000
Railroads and Canals	261,600
Church property	10,924,950
Total	$41,245,560

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—John Connor entered the residence of an old woman at Seventh and Shippen streets last night, and stole therefrom a shawl. He was captured whilst about disposing of it to a pawnbroker, and on being taken before Alderman Bonsall was committed to prison.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—This morning a number of banking institutions held their annual elections for directors to serve during the ensuing year with the following results:—

—Girard National Bank.—Directors—D. B. Cummins, Charles Rugan, William Gillespie, William Struthers, Washington Butcher, Thomas B. Wattson, S. Caldwell, Jr., William Hay, Edward S. Handy, George A. Wood, Thomas G. Hood, William C. Houston, and John H. Catherwood.

—City National Bank—Directors, Wm. F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Colket, Frederick Willcox, J. P. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden, William J. Horstmann, and I. V. Williamson.

—National Bank of the Northern Liberties—Directors—Joseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Sutter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Riegel, and Charles Young.

—Manufacturers' National Bank.—Directors—John Jordan, Jr., John Gilbert, Henry Geiger, W. D. Frishmuth, Michael Moyer, Emmor Weaver, John G. Repplier, William A. Rolin, and John W. Moffly.

—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.—Directors—Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, Lindley Smith, R. C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, and Thomas McKean.

—Mechanics' National Bank.—Directors—Joseph G. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, G. D. Rosengarten, Isaac F. Baker, John Woodside, George H. Stuart, Gustavus English, Ebenezer Maxwell, and Francis B. Reeves.

—Commercial National Bank—Directors, James L. Claghorn, Joseph Jones, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Leon Berg, Samuel Huston, Charles B. Williams, Samuel Baugh, Alfred G. Baker, Joshua Lippincott, George Fales, Thomas H. Powers, Archibald Campbell, and John Sellers, Jr.

—Union National Bank.—This institution held an election yesterday, and the following named gentlemen were chosen directors:—David Faust, William H. Sowers, E. G. Reyenthaler, L. Binswanger, Robt. D. Work, Augustine Willcox, George W. Blabon, John Pearce, and C. F. Stadiger.

SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This morning the Sheriff and his minions assembled within the sacred precincts of the late Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company's office, together with a crowd of disappointed stockholders and disinterested persons. Previous to the sale one of the disappointed ones stepped up to the auctioneer, and stated his intention of entering a protest against the proceedings as inaugurated. Complainant stated that he was a stockholder to the amount of fifty shares, and was also insured in the company. The auctioneer intimated that if such was the case, it was rather bad for the complainant, and produced the seal of the court authorizing the sale. Complainant stated that in his opinion the thing was either legitimate or else it was a confounded fraud. This decision was acquiesced in by all parties.

Among the articles sold were desks, tables, stools, easy chairs, long the property of favored directors; a water-cooler, long since run dry; a clock, run down like the company; several whisky and champagne bottles in an excellent state of preservation; stacks of blank policies, never more to be used for their legitimate purpose; blanks for applications, powers of attorney, instructions to agents, business cards, boxes, the seal of the company, and the very curtain which had formerly screened the president himself from the vulgar gaze. The business cards, which were scattered around in the greatest profusion, stated to the public rather inappropriately that this old and favorite company is now prepared to make insurances against loss by fire on reasonable terms. Doubtless the terms are too reasonable, on account of the oldness of the company. A line in large type also announces that this company have no unsettled claims. How figures and letters will lie sometimes!

COLORED.—At No. 1233 Pearl street reside two families named Selby and Wilson; directly opposite live two others, named Turner and Jacobs. They are all Americans of African descent. With the Wilsons and Selbys, Jacobs, whose Christian name is John, is on terms of intimacy. Yesterday, after their husbands had gone to their work, Mrs. Selby and Mrs. Wilson left their house in charge of a lad, and went in search of a locksmith, to open a trunk which was stored in the third story of their cottage, which trunk contained $15 in cash, the property of Mr. Selby, and a gold watch and chain, a lot of silver coin, and some small articles of jewelry, the property of Mr. Wilson. During their absence, Jacobs called, and being informed that the families were absent, took a chair to await their return. Soon he imagined he smelled fire, but the lad, after a search, quieted his apprehensions. After the lapse of a few moments, he asserted that there was a fire upstairs, and compelling the lad to remain below, he ascended to the third story. In a few moments he rushed down stairs and across the street to Mr. Turner, with the information that the place opposite was in danger of destruction. The two speedily returned to No. 1233 and found and extinguished the fire. On the return of the ladies it was discovered by them that a bed had been fired in three places, and also that the trunk mentioned had been forced open and despoiled of its contents. Suspicion pointing to Jacobs, he was at once arrested, and will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

AN OLD INCENDIARY.—In February, 1866, a slaughter-house and stable, located at Sixteenth and Race streets, was destroyed by fire, and with it 18 calves and a horse. Fire Marshal Blackburn, after careful search, succeeded in fixing the crime of setting fire to the place upon one Alfred Beck, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. On account of his good behavior, Beck was released a few weeks since, and immediately returned to his old haunts in the neighborhood of Broad and Race streets. Soon after this the forwarding house of F. D. Walley & Co., Broad and Cherry streets, was destroyed. The Fire Marshal at once concluded that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and now, believing that the same was caused by Beck, has had him arrested and placed in Moyamensing to await trial.

BAR ROOM TROUBLE.—James Gallager and Charles Williams were brought before Alderman Delaney by Charles Gallager, to answer the charge of making an aggravated assault. Charles Gallager keeps a hotel at Seventh and Lombard streets, where the two offenders went for the purpose of punishing the landlord. They found him behind his own bar. James Gallager held the door fast while Williams proceeded to administer the punishment with a pitcher from the counter, first taking the precaution to empty the ice and water upon the floor. The landlord, however, proved equal to the emergency. He turned upon Williams and returned the compliment handsomely. Williams and James Gallager were held in $800 each to answer.

ALL ABOUT AN OVERCOAT.—On Monday last an overcoat, valued at $30, was stolen from the residence of Henry Schloss, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, and on Tuesday morning a number of papers, which had been taken with it, were returned by two little girls. This proceeding led Mr. Schloss to seek the aid of officer McShane, who, on inquiry, found that the girls were daughters of one John Valentine, an employe in a mill on the N. W. corner, and who had been a visitor at Schloss' on Monday night. A warrant was issued, and Valentine's house, in Taylor street above Hart, searched, where the coat was found in a closet. The accused will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

WHISKY AND WATER.—An unknown individual, whilst laboring under an extra load of whisky, last night attempted to walk into the Delaware at South street wharf. Officer Wible, of the Delaware Harbor force, noticing his condition, locked him up for the night.

Another chap, a resident of Camden, who had been indulging rather freely in benzine, arriving at Market street wharf after the last night boat had left, conceived the idea of walking across the Delaware, and was about stepping on the waters when Officer Morris, of the Delaware Harbor police force, "necked" him and provided him with a bunk at the station house.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We notice that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this old and well-known company, held on the 10th instant, Samuel C. Huey, Esq., was elected President. We are glad to be able to announce that hereafter the affairs of the company will be guided by one whose integrity and ability have long since been proven.

ILLICIT CIGAR MANUFACTURER.—Aaron T. Kunsman, who carries on the business of cigar manufacturing in Lower Saucon township, Northumberland county, was brought to the city this morning, and was charged before Commissioner Hibler with manufacturing without paying the special tax. He waived a hearing, and was held in $500 bail to appear at court.

I. O. W. B.—An individual named James, who resides at Maiden and Long lanes, last night administered a severe beating to the partner of his bosom. The poor woman sustained injuries sufficient to compel the doctors now in attendance to pronounce her condition critical. The brute will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MASONIC.—Covenant Lodge, No. 456, A. Y. M., was instituted to-day at noon, in the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, above Seventh, by R. W. G. M. Robert A. Lamberton. The officers of the Lodge are—W. M., James Nelson; S. W., Joseph A. Southwick; J. W., Harvey E. Mole.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The members of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Mary, No. 3, and Kadosh, No. 29, leave for New York to-day, to attend the reception to be held there by the Morton Commandery.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The committee of Common Council, to whom was referred the contested election case of the Sixteenth ward, assembled to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. in Common Council Chamber, George W. Hall in the chair. The contestant, William Hogeland, was present, aided by John Cochran, Esq., as counsel. The respondent, James Logan, conducted the case in his own behalf.

Recorder James Givin stated that his Honor the Mayor and self acknowledged the receipt of the order requiring them to produce the ballot boxes and the box containing the tally list of the Sixteenth ward; after consultation with his Honor the Mayor the conclusion was arrived at that neither had the right to bring the ballot-boxes before the committee, and therefore but one box, that containing the tally list, is presented. While they do not deny the right of the committee to count the ballots, nor their jurisdiction in the case, yet, as the law relating to the ballot-boxes has been changed, and one box now contained all the ballots for Governor, and all other officers voted for, they do not think that the committee should be allowed to open the box. It was taken into consideration also that many interests are at stake, and under the advice of a Judge of the Court, they respectfully decline to produce the ballot-box. By a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court it can be determined whether the Mayor and Recorder can be compelled to produce the ballot-boxes.

Mr. Cochran suggested that as the box containing the documentary evidence has been produced, the investigation might be proceeded with.

William E. Russell, a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, was then sworn, and produced the return from the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward that had been impounded by the court in another case.

On the face of the return was an alleged alteration of the vote for Mr. Hogeland by which it was claimed 179 had been changed to 139, thus making a difference of 40 votes in his favor.

The box containing the papers of the division was opened, and the return examined. Upon it the contestant was credited with 139 votes, but the figures were formed in an exactly similar manner as were those on the return impounded by the Court.

The figures on each paper were dissimilar in this particular vote to all the others on either paper, and exceedingly peculiar in its formation.

The committee then retired for consultation.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, at 2 o'clock this afternoon:—John Valentine, charged with stealing an overcoat worth $30 from Henry Schock, who resides at No. 1834 Ridge avenue. John affirms that he found the coat on Broad street. Held in $600 bail to answer.

Mr. William J. and Mrs. Eliza M. Bruce, charged with disorderly conduct and annoying the neighbors, were held in $1600 bail each for a further hearing.

James Daley a lad of 16 years, was charged with stealing pig iron from the firm of Etting & Brother. Held in $600 bail.

William Jamison, charged with stabbing his wife in the neck, was held for a further hearing.

Mary A. Davis, held for petty larceny, was discharged, as the amount was small and there was no desire to prosecute.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—C. F. & J. B. Diehl, two commission merchants of Philadelphia, was brought before Recorder Givin this morning on a charge of embezzlement. Ebenezer Smith charges them with having cheated him out of $839, on account of some wool which had been consigned to them. They returned the account of sale for the merchandise, but not the money. They were held in $1200 each to answer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Roberts, residing No. 1330 Walnut street, whilst walking along Chesnut street, near Thirty-second, yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head by a board, which had fallen from the roof of a new building, and seriously injured.

PIG IRON.—James Duffie was yesterday caught in the act of stealing pig iron from the establishment of Messrs. Etting & Bro., North Wharves. This firm, during the past few months, have lost through petty pilferings about five tons of iron. The accused will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 6 o'clock last evening some notion goods in the window of the store No. 1352 Ridge avenue ignited from the gas light, and soon the contents of the window were in flames. A few buckets of water extinguished them.

A WIFE'S STRATEGY.

Novel Cure for Drunkenness.

A devoted wife residing in the Twenty-first ward of New York has adopted means for the reformation of a dissolute husband that are worthy the attention of every wife similarly situated. According to the report of the police, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning Officer Trabold found a handcuffed man wandering through Third avenue. Suspecting that he was a convict who had escaped from his custodians, he questioned him, when the man, who bore evidences of respectability, stated that his name was Lafayette S. Coates, residing at No. 315 East Twenty-third street; that while asleep some of the boarders had manacled him as a practical joke, and that he was in search of some person to relieve him. The officer accompanied him to the house, when the devoted Mrs. Coates told an entirely different tale. She states that occasionally Mr. Coates is in the habit of indulging immoderately in the use of liquor, and that during these periods he carries away from the house and pawns everything he can get his hands upon: she consequently hit upon this happy expedient of reforming him and breaking him of his pilfering habits, and for that purpose purchased the handcuffs and applied them. The officer prevailed upon the lady to release her husband's hands and turned him over, about four o'clock in the morning, to her tender solicitude.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street had another sensation to-day in connection with the dealings in the gold market, and for a time the excitement was very great. Reference was made yesterday to the action of Messrs. Trevor & Colgate in refusing to deposit their gold check with the Gold Exchange Clearing House unless a simultaneous return was made of a certified check for the money due them. To-day this action was repeated by the firm of Messrs. Marvin Brothers & Co., who, in tendering $900,000 gold, demanded a certified check for the currency equivalent. The bank refused to accede, and the firm being resolute the bank threw out their statement and sent a notification to the Gold Exchange that no clearance would be made, and requesting members to take up their statements and checks again. This was done, and the business of the day was brought to a standstill. Subsequently, at an executive meeting of the Gold Exchange, Mr. Tasker H. Marvin, the representative of the firm, was arraigned on a charge of a violation of the rules of the Board, and by a two-thirds vote expelled. A great deal of ill-feeling has been engendered by this course, and the friends of Mr. Marvin express themselves in bitter denunciation of the severity of his opponents. However, it is contended on the other hand that he was well aware of the rules and was justly punished for an infraction of the discipline of the body. Moreover, it is charged that the effort to embarrass the Clearing House was a widespread conspiracy in connection with the speculative movements in gold, and hence the prompt measures taken to repress it. The effect upon the market was to cause a sharp decline. Gold had opened at 122½ and thence declined to 121¾ when the statements were sent back from the Clearing House. Indeed, for a time the more apprehensive feared a renewal of the deadlock of last September, and dealings were virtually suspended. After the executive meeting and the determined action of the Board in sustaining the Gold Bank a cheerful feeling returned, and the price ran up to 122¾, at which it finally closed. It will be seen that Senator Sherman has introduced a bill for the issue of currency to redeem the three per cents, and also for a system of free banking, the effect of which would have been more operative had not the market been distracted by the above occurrences.

"The stock market was heavy and dull at the opening, and exhibited the efforts which the cliques who have unloaded were making to buy their stocks back again. Business became very dull during the excitement in the Gold Room, where most of the brokers had gone to attend the executive session. After the meeting the buoyancy so perceptible in gold extended to stocks, and the whole market reacted from the low prices which followed the rejection of clearances at the Gold Bank, especially as the money market, which had become active, closed with an easier feeling.

"The rate on call in the earlier portion of the day had been seven on stocks and six to seven per cent. on Governments, but when the Marvin Brothers' statement had been thrown out and they were declared to have virtually failed on their contracts, there was a sharp demand for money at seven per cent. currency to seven coin, many borrowers in their excitement fearing another collapse like that of September last. However, the demand was satisfied, and at three o'clock there was a relaxation to the earlier rates. Foreign exchange was active and rates firm at previous quotations.

"In the market for Governments prices opened just as they had closed the previous day, but became firmer toward noon, when the Government bought nearly two millions with the avails of yesterday's sales. Prices again went off in the afternoon owing to the unsettled tone of the gold market, but closed up firm again."

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street.
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Probable Abolition of the Franking Privilege—General Butler Thinks He has been Slighted.

HARRISBURG.

Irwin Elected State Treasurer Over Mackey by a Vote of 70 to 61.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Franking Privilege.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Post Office Committee discussed the subject of abolishing the franking privilege for two hours this morning. The general sentiment of the committee was in favor of dispensing with franking entirely, and opposed to substituting the giving of stamps to Congress in place of allowing them to frank. It is probable that the bill offered by Senator Stewart abolishing the franking privilege, and devoting the money which it costs to maintain that luxury to building telegraph lines, will be adopted.

New York and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Fernando Wood presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent of that State to the fifteenth amendment, in the House to-day, and Eldridge (Democrat), of Wisconsin, said he wanted to have it read for the benefit of radicals. Garfield replied that the action of New York made no difference to the Republican party, which could get along without her.

General Banks.

General Banks made his appearance on the floor to-day during the session.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, has prepared a bill to abolish what remains of the Freedmen's Bureau. He thinks the time has now come when it can be wholly done away.

Butler and Bingham.

A letter has been received here from General Butler indicating his displeasure at the action of the Reconstruction Committee, in trying to dispose of the Virginia question in his absence.

Butler is chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he intended to take charge of the admission of Virginia himself. It is stated that he will take Bingham to task as soon as he returns, for offering his resolution last Monday.

The Covode-Foster Election Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Committee on Elections propose to take up to-morrow in the House the contested election case of Covode against Foster, and after that the case of Van Wyck against Greene. The other cases will follow as soon as they can be prepared.

The Telegraph Strike.

On inquiry at the Western Union Telegraph office this morning, it was ascertained that all business was closed up last night south of Washington before the closing hour, and the company to-day is prepared to receive business for all points excepting Goldsboro', Raleigh, Newburn, North Carolina, and several smaller offices, which it is expected will be opened to-day. The force at Washington is only four men short of the regular force, and the business is progressing regularly.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) presented the joint resolutions of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent heretofore given to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Woodward (Pa.) made a personal explanation on the subject of a colloquy which took place before the recess, between himself and Mr. Scofield, in relation to repudiation by Allegheny county, Pa.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnipeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a department of education, and to abolish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of August, 1846, as declares the Des Moines river a public highway. Passed.

Mr. Ferris, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands. Recommitted.

Mr. Conger offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand-bar and other obstructions across the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Mich. Adopted.

Mr. Upson offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of a suitable addition to the Custom House in Cleveland, Ohio, for the United States Courts and revenue officers. Adopted.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath to Grand and Petit Jurors in United States Courts. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the regular business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—Mr. White offered a preamble setting forth that the Senate had refused to declare that Edward Scull had a *prima facie* title to a seat in the body, and a resolution that, therefore, the contestant, Hiram Findlay, be sworn into office, without interfering with the right of Mr. Scull to a legal contest.

Mr. Findlay was accordingly sworn.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Connell, amending the charter of the Lincoln Institute.

By Mr. Henszey, as follows:—Any baggage master or express agent, stage driver, or other person, whose duty it is to handle baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully injure the same, shall be punished by a fine of $50.

By Mr. Lowry, declaring that Simon Cameron is entitled to praise for his course in Congress in regard to Cuba, and urging Congress to grant belligerent rights to the people of that island, who are battling for their independence.

By Mr. Connell, a supplement to the City Park bill.

The following Senate bills were considered:—

Increasing the Governor's salary to $7000, to take effect next term. Passed.

Incorporating the Avondale Relief Association; incorporating the present trustees. Passed.

The Senate and House met in joint convention at noon, to elect a State Treasurer. The first ballot resulted as follows:—Mackey, 62; Irwin, 11; Daniel Barr, 55; Bishop Simpson, 1; Amos L. Henderson, 1; L. D. Shoemaker, 1. There was no election, and a second ballot was ordered. Those who voted for Mackey were all Republicans, and those who voted for Barr were all Democrats. The 14 scattering votes were all Republicans.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—Mackey, 63; Irwin, 66; L. D. Shoemaker, 1; Daniel Barr, 2. All of the Democrats voted for Irwin except two, viz., Beans and Brobst, who voted for Daniel Barr.

There was no election, and Senator White, Republican, moved to adjourn the Convention until to-morrow.

Irwin Elected on the Third Ballot.

The third ballot resulted in the election of Irwin, the vote standing for Irwin, 70, for Mackey, 61.

The Southern Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 24½; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 1920 bales; exports, 1659 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 11.—Cotton closed dull and weak; middlings, 23¾@23⅞; sales, 495 bales; receipts, 450 bales.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Paris Assassination—Brave Fury of Rochefort—New Developments in the League Island Business—A Strong Opposition to the Transfer—California and Cuban News.

FROM EUROPE.

Rochefort and Napoleon.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The *Marseillaise* newspaper was printed in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article printed in large type:—

"*Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the Citizen Victor Noir—Attempt to Murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the Citizen Ulric de Fouville.*

"I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin.

"I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our colaborer, Pascal Grousset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend, Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cutthroats, who, not content with shooting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home.

"People of France! have you not had decidedly enough of this?"—*Henri Rochefort.*

The *Marseillaise* was very violent again to-day, and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authorities.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—James Frazier, who formerly was sent to America as commissioner to examine the common school system of the United States, has been appointed Bishop of Manchester.

Bright's speech, delivered at Birmingham yesterday, is greatly eulogized by the morning papers, and there is but little adverse criticism.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜, and for account 92⅜. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85½; 10-40s, 84¾. Railways steady; Erie, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—4·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; Upland, 11½d.; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opposition to the League Island Scheme.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A strong opposition was developed in the House to-day to the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard from its present site to League Island. When it was brought up by Judge Scofield, the chairman of the House Naval Committee, Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which, if adopted, will make the bill read as follows.—

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer the working Navy Yard of the Philadelphia station to League Island as rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the service, and to sell said Navy Yard as fast as located, as he deems consistent with public interest, but before any sales shall be ordered the Secretary of the Navy shall cause it to be accurately surveyed and laid off into lots and plots, on which said lots shall be duly marked and numbered, and all sales shall be for cash, and shall be, after public advertisement in at least two daily papers in each of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for at least thirty days before the day of sale, which advertisement shall accurately describe the property to be sold and terms of sale, and all sales shall be by sealed bids, to be made in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, who is authorized to reject all bids, if in his judgment the price offered is inadequate. Proceeds of all such sales shall be applied to establishing the new Navy Yard.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following proviso, which Mr. Washburn accepted:—

Provided always, opening of streets and laying out of lots shall comply with the plans and surveys of the city of Philadelphia.

All the members from Philadelphia, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Randall, spoke in favor of the bill, and exposed the fallacies of Washburne's statements. Washburne is fighting the measure on the pretended ground of economy.

It is stated that it will be opposed by Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the same ground. The bill will be the special order every day during the morning hour until disposed of.

Presidential Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President has nominated E. B. Moore Appraiser at Philadelphia, vice Worthington, resigned. Anthony G. Kensby has been nominated United States At-

FROM NEW YORK.

Telegraph Strikers Resuming Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The striking telegraphers here have resumed work, declaring that they had been misinformed in the matter.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 116¼; do. 1864, do., 115⅛; do. 1865, do., 115⅜; do. do., new, 114⅜; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 57; Missouri 6s, 87⅜; Canton Company, 52⅜; Cumberland preferred, 26⅜; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 94⅞; Adams' Express, 61⅜; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 89½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 33⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 25⅛c. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 5c.; State, $4·60@6·10; Western, $4·55@6·30; Southern dull and drooping at $5·45@10. Wheat heavy and declined 1c.; No. 1 spring, $1·23 for old; No. 2, $1·16@1·19. Corn declined 1c.; old mixed Western, $1·04@1·05 Oats heavy; State, 64@65c.; Western, 60c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy and declining; new mess, $27·25@28; prime, $24@24·50. Lard heavy; steam-rendered in tierces, 16⅛@16⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1·03.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1700 City 6s, New.ls.	100½	200 sh Read...ls.s5.	47⅜
$3300 do.......ls.	100½	100 do..60d.saf5.	47⅜
$500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt....	78	100 do.....b30.	47⅝
$1600 Pa 6s 2d m....	96½	200 do.....2d.	47⅜
$250 Sch N 6s, '82..	54	100 do.....b30.	47⅝
50 sh 13th & 15th..	19	100 do.........	47½
190 sh Phil & E R...	28⅜	100 do..b5&in.	47⅜
3 sh Mech Bank..	31½	100 do.....b10.	47⅜
60 sh Lit Sch R....	41¾	400 do......ls.	47⅜
		100 sh Leh N St..Sat	33¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa 2 m 6s.....	96½	200 sh Penna.ls.b30.	55½
$5000 do........	96½	200 sh Read...s5&i.	47⅜
$1000 Leh R 6s......	89	100 do.....b60.	47⅝
$400 City 6s, Old..	97	200 do......ls.	47⅜
$200 City 6s, New.	100½	100 do.........	47½
8 sh Leh Val..d b.	53	86 do......trf.	47⅜
100 do....c&p.	53	61 sh Cam & A R.	120
12 do.......	52¾	12 sh Minehill R...	52
4 sh Mech Bk....	31½	100 sh Leh N St.b60	33½
100 sh Ph & E..b30.	28⅜		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Texas Constitution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following telegram was received at the War Department on Sunday:—

HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8, 1870.—Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:—The law of April 10, and the proclamation of July 15, 1869, have been complied with in the State of Texas. The Constitution is adopted almost unanimously, and the following persons elected State officers:—E. J. Davis (by a plurality of 783) as Governor; Flanagan as Lieutenant-Governor; Bledsoe, Comptroller; Honey, Treasurer; Henchler, Chief of Police. The above-named persons have been appointed officers of the provisional government.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major-General.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Flour unchanged; Wheat weak at $1·65; Legal-tenders, 82¼.

Shipping.

Arrived, ship Blue Jacket, from New York. Cleared, ship Ulcoats, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ships Charger, for Hong Kong; Wennington, for Liverpool; and Miako, for Sidney.

The following vessels sailed from Honolulu in December:—On the 8th, ships George Howland and James Allen; on the 9th, ship Progress; 11th, ship Islander; all with bone and oil for New Bedford. The following sailed to cruise:—Ships Eliza Swift, Ohio, Europa, Active, Trident, and Wilhelm.

FROM CUBA.

Communication with the Interior Re-established.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—In consequence of the changed situation in the Cinco Villas district, communication has been re-established with Santo Espiritu, Ciego, Avila, etc. It seems that the insurgents who recently operated in that section are moving off towards Puerto Principe.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Honolulu Advices—The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Mohican, Admiral Turner, has arrived from Honolulu. All well.

Advices of December 15 state that the barque Almena, from Baltimore for San Francisco, had put into Honolulu in distress.

The British gunboat Chameleon sailed for South America on the 13th ult.

The following whalers had sailed from the Sandwich Islands on cruises:—Ships Henry Taber, Cornelius Howland, James Dash, Cornelia, Emily Morgan, Norman, Daniel Webster, California, Adair, and Crocker.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Conkling presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the ratification by that State of the fifteenth amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill-advised and hastily made should have come from the State of New York. At the proper time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Petitions were presented for a line of first-class steamships between Norfolk, New York, and the ports of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution, which was laid over, that Indian treaties shall be considered in open session.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments. He said that while it embodied his former proposition of substituting bank notes for greenbacks, the bill also provided for the refunding and consolidation of the national debt in such a way as to make it easy to bear, while bringing the existing currency to a par with coin. The preservation of the national credit and the reduction of existing taxation were most essential at this time, the latter involving two things:—First, the reduction of the present annual interest on the national debt; and secondly, the spread of the national debt over succeeding generations. Posterity could easily bear this responsibility, and, as a matter of justice, should be compelled to shoulder it.

By economy of taxation now our business interests would be relieved. The bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised, the interest on the 5-20s of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) moved an amendment requiring the survey and sale in lots of the ground covered by the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A discussion on the merits of the bill occupied the whole of the morning hour, the bill being opposed by Messrs. Washburn (Wis.) and David, and defended by Messrs. Scofield, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Randall. Finally, the morning hour expired and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Mr. Judd proposed to call up the bill relating to the apportionment of representation, but as Mr. Farnsworth desired to get the original bill up for action, Mr. Judd yielded for that purpose, giving notice that he would call up his bill at the earliest opportunity.

Bills were then introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Judd—Repealing the duties paid on the organ of the Church of the Holy Family, Chicago, Illinois.

By Mr. Negley—Amending the act of February 29, 1867, for the election of Congressional Printer, and providing that he shall be chosen by concurrent resolution.

By Mr. Crebs—In relation to the payment of pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. Farnsworth also reported the bill from the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it, and said that the new constitution of Virginia had received a more nearly unanimous vote of the people than the constitution of any other reconstructed State, the vote being 210,000 for and 9000 against it. As to the test oath, he coincided in the opinion of the Attorney-General that it could not be exacted from the members of the Virginia Legislature, for the new constitution provided what oaths should be required, which was an oath to observe and obey the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of Virginia. Besides the test oath had not been exacted from the members of the legislature of any other reconstructed States, except in the case of Georgia, where it was required by the recent act of Congress.

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3 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHI

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and ROBERT DRAPER, trustees of JOHN H. DRAPER, under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY S. HAGERT,
1 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

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